Finnacial Committee. SANCEL PHILBRICK,
GRAT LORING,
WILLIAM BASSETT.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1843.

Anti-Slavery Convention. The American Anti-Slavery Society, of Western New-York, commenced a Convention in this city, on the 3d inst. The Convention was organized by choosing Benjamin Fish, President, and Dr. G.

loure, Secretary.

In the afternoon, Frederick Douglass, the colored

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

orator, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That abolitionism is but the application

of Christianity to the system of slavery.

Mr. Douglass, Rev. Mr. Bassett and Jacob Ferris,

about the danger of feeting the negroes that the danger of treating men as rational, immortal as property, was subject to the penalty of death unprecepts of Christ, and treating our fellow-men with stitution of the United States neither sanctions nor the United States neither sanctions nor recognizes slavery, and that, therefore, all laws, both national and State, relating to slavery, are unconsti-

strue it to recognise slavery.

Mr. Douglass introduced a resolution declaring the press and the living speaker the only means by which to advance the cause of abolition, and pledg-

tion defining the characteristics of democrats and abolitionists, and spoke an hour and a half or two hours; after which, Mr. Bloss spoke upon the resolution in regard to the support of the press and of speakers. He was followed by Mr. J. Monroe, from Connecticut, a very pleasing and effective speaker.

give their money or time to attend certain thirty or forty conventions, which it is said certain no human forty conventions, which it is said certain no human government' men are about to hold in this State, opposed to the Liberty party, and secretly opposed to voting or petitioning government to abolish slavery.' And in another place is extracted the following, to say the least, unnecessary imputation: 'These Massachusetts men have some other axe to grind, than the slave's deliverance.' To which Miss Kelley very approprintally proposes the following queries. very appropriately proposes the following queries:
'Is this insinuation the out-speaking of an honor anti-slavery heart? What is the axe? Is it a po litical blade to hew their way to office? But what

We regret exceedingly to see these criminations Anti-Slavery can go on its own intrinsic merits—it can walk firm without crutches. And more than this, it will walk, and run too, in spite of all opposing obstacles. I am exceedingly glad to perceive an advancement toward the more excellent and simple way of the gospel. Patience a little longer, and our gatherings for the sighing captive will cease to be governed by the wisdom and show of this world. Then, attired with the Anti-Slavery armor in the strength of Gideon's God, we shall work as well as ceed from honest intentions. But we must confess that this attempt to throw cold water upon the efalt.

The church was well filled. After the singing cal action, looks a little as though they wished to camp, to contend with, without superadding to them dissensions within. We hope the hint will be

From the Herkimer Journal.

From the Philanthropist. An Important Slave Case.

An Important Slave Case.

On our third page is an account of one of the most important trials ever held in the State.

Mr. Van Zandt, the defendant, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a respectable farmer for many years past in this (Hamilton) 'county, where by thrift and hard work he has secured a little property; and withal a self-bacrificing friend of the slave.

Sometime last year, on his return from market, he took into his wagon nine colored persons, among whom were a husband and wife, with their three children. The wife was the daughter of an ancient couple living in Ohio, near Cincinnati, who once were slaves, and who had grown old and infirm, with the bitter knowledge, that of ten children whom God had given them, not one was permitted to sustain their declining years. They were all working in save States, for men who had no other right to them than the robber-right of force. It was their daughter who was the nother of the children in this company, which Van Zandt, always prompt to relieve the outraged, was carrying a few miles in his wagon. They were all for the condition of a slave, 2,500,000 of human beings—which closes against them not only the light of human science, but the rays of Divine Revelation, and the doctrines which the Son of God came upon the earth to plant? [7] The man who will do so belongs not to my kind. Over the broad Atlantic I pour forth my voice, saying—Come out of such a land, you Irishmen, or if you remain, and dare country weill recognize you as Irishmen no longer.'

Several Repeal Associations at the South have recently been dissolved, and numbers at the North thrown into spassins, in consequence of a speech made by Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Mational Remade the Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Mational Remade the Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Daniel O'Connell before the National Remade the Daniel O'Connell Before t except two, one of whom, it is presumed, is now in Canada, and the other returned to Kentucky a few

days subsequently.

The victims of the villains were put into the wagon of a fellow named Humes, and the three worthies, without authority from any claimant, without knowing to whom the alleged slaves belonged, or certain knowledge that they were slaves, and without resort to any legal process, carried the slaves to Covington, Kentucky, and lodged them in

the jail.

A Mr. Jones soon appeared, claimed property, and took them away. ook them away.

As the reward of this atrocious villany, this act of

Mr. Chase the consequence of the consequence of seed on been equalled. A great concourse of specseldom been equalled a great concourse of specseldom been equalled. A great concourse of specseldom been equalled a great concours seldom been equalled. A great concourse of spec-seldom been equalled. A great concourse of spec-tators was present during the delivery, all of whom, as well as the Court and Bar, listened with undi-vided, intense attention. His opponents were com-vided, intense attention. His opponents were com-solved to seknowledge the power of his argument. Southern Repeal Associations are immediately dispelled to acknowledge the power of his argument. He closed his speech with one of the finest efforts of oratory we ever heard. The Blind Sampson of Longfellow was brought upon the stage—and when we say that so far from impairing this noble allusion, as used by the poet, he really added to its magnifiwas a breathing statue—every eye was fixed upon the Blind Sampson, standing between the massy pillars, while the jeering multitade scoffed at his rights, mocked his apparent helplesness, sported themselves with his bonds, till, bowing himself in selves with his bonds, till, bowing him the greatness of his strength, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the temple was in ruins, and

the multitude buried beneath them.

The Court, however, overruled the motion, and the The Court, however, overruled the motion, and the testimony was permitted to go to the jury. We shall make no comment on the pleadings before the jury, except on the speech of Mr. Southgate, who closed in behalf of the plaintiff. His appeal was marked by much passion and ordinary ability. He had little to say about law, but much concerning 'blue-lights' and 'these modern fanatics.' Had he been more sparing of his epithets, he would better have saved his dignity. There was an indecorum in many parts of his speech, nay, a want of decentary of the weak will depredate on the strong, when they can do so with impunity. We all recollect the duties charges, on the products of the free States carried down the Mississippi, for export; duties imposed for the sake of helping that extravagant corporation pay have saved his dignity. There was an indecording in many parts of his speech, nay, a want of decency, discreditable to the temple of justice. Nothing its debts. The remonstrances of those concerned is to be gained at any time, by merging the character of the gentleman in that of the advocate. We was obliged to repeal them. Since then, however, we want to impose a tay on passengers.

ter of the gentleman in that of the advocate. We was obliged to repeal them. Since then, however, they have attempted to impose a tax on passengers. All these unconstitutional medisures are designed to make the people of the West contribute towards paying off debts which the slaveholding State of Louisiana has most extravagantly contracted.

Few are aware of the impositions practised on

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

Abolition and Repeal.

Subsequently, as if to give authority to his invec-

'I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. There is not a man amongst the hundreds of thousands that belong to our body, or amongst the millions that will belong to it, who does not concur in what I stated. We may not get money from America after this declaration, IF but even if we do not, we do not want blood-stained money.'

Thus said Daniel O'Connell, the great head and Thus said Daniel O'Connell, the great head and front of the Irish Repeal movement. As a very natural consequence, the friends of the 'peculiar institution' in our southern States are highly indignant because Mr. O'Connell has dared to express As the reward of this atrocious villany, this act of aggravated kidnapping, Hargraves and Hefferman received from the Kentuckian \$450. These men, with Humes, and a man named Bates, were indicted for kidnapping by the Grand Jury of Warren county, where the act was done. Hargraves (it is stated) forfeited his recognizance. Hefferman eluded the Sheriff. The other persons, after a miserably lame prosecution, a shallow investigation, and a defence worthy in all respects of them and their cause, by

Foreited his recognizance. Hefferman eluded the Sheriff. The other persons, after a miserably lame prosecution, a shallow investigation, and a defence worthy in all respects of them and their cause, by Thomas Corwin and ex-representative Weller, were acquitted.

An action was brought against Mr. Van Zandi, in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in Circinnati, under the law of Congress relating to fugitives from labor or service.

Able counsel were employed by both parties. On the part of the plaintiff, Messrs. Fox, Southgate, and Robert Moris—on the part of the defendant, Messrs. Chase and Ball, and Thomas Morris.

The trial commenced Saturday morning, July 6, and the charge to the jury was not delivered till the following Thursday, at noon. During its whole course, a large assemblage of citizens was present, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

A motion by Mr. T. Morris, to overrule the evidence, as insufficient to sugtain. The Agelocation of the part of the part of the constitution.

Mr. Morris led the way in a speech of much length, in which he advanced some of the boldest positions, which he supported with ability, deep earnestness, and the utmost fearlesness. He was replied to by Messrs. Fox and Southgate. The former, however acute in ordinary cases, unexpectedly found himself out of his depth in this, and floundered most sadly in a sea of constitutional questions. The latter, by the help of a ready deep lamation, and the stereotyped arguments of the slaveholder, appeared to better advantage, by proved nothing more about the constitutional questions. The latter, by the help of a ready deep lamation, and the stereotyped arguments of the slaveholder, appeared to better advantage, by reventing the proved in the following the proved himself out of his depth in this, and foundered most sadly in a sea of constitutionality of slavery, than has been proved hitherto on the floor of Congress, by declaimers of the same style. That he was shallow in his argument of the proved himsel fault of the speaker, but of his subject.

Mr. Chase closed in a speech of nearly three hours length, which, whether viewed as a legal arbours the speaking to his countrymen of the evils of slavery, so far forgets himself—so lets his love of liberty and the speaking to his countrymen of the evils of slavery, so far forgets himself—so lets his love of liberty and the speak of countrymen of the evils of slavery. solved, and the whole South pours forth a flood of anathemas upon the head of O'Connell and his co-operators. This American slaveholders condemn the 'Irish agitator' for doing what they have virtually as used by the poet, he really added to its magnificence and power, we say but the truth. Not a footfall was heard, not a movement made. Every form
was a breathing statue—every eye was fixed upon
the Blind Sampson, standing between the massy
miltons while the increase was fixed upon
the while the increase was fixed upon
the blind Sampson, standing between the massy
miltons work and they have virtually
done themselves. They condemned tyranny, and
professedly sympathized with the oppressed, and
O'Connell did no more. Ah! how little real sympathy did these pseudo-patriots feel for Ireland, to
the truth of the sympathy of the sympathy of the sympathy of the sympathy of the intervention of the sympathy of th and into enemies, by a single breath of abolition! How exalted and universal is O'Connell's love of liberty, when compared to that of southern task-masters Here, then, is exhibited to view the consistency of the abettors of the 'vilest system of slavery that the sun ever shone upon.' O tempora! O mo

Mr. Southgate, and because he is capate of other things.

Judge McLean at length delivered his charge to the jury. We shall have occasion to comment upon it hereafter. Suffice it now to say, that while there was in it (as well as in the opinion of the Court on the motion to overrule the testimony), much sound doctrine with regard to the general relations of the Constitution to slavery, still, its spirit and principles, so far as the law was concerned, were identically with the spirit and principles in the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg. The law, in our judgment, was construed, not strictly, but literally, not so much in accordance with its elter, as its supposed design. It struck us at the time that, if the decision is to stand, the law ought to be sa amended as to extend it to cover all cases in which, in any manner subalsoever, the citizen of a free State may contribute in the sightest degree to the insecurity of this christian and republican claim of property in man.

The verdict of the jury, we need hardly state, was in favor of the plaintiff. Damages \$1200.

Another. A case has lately come before the County Court of Morgan county, Illinois, for harboring a slave brought into that State by the master. The Court decided, contrary to all previous decisions, that the defendant was liable, as for harboring a fugitive slave. That case is appealed to the Supreme Court.

The N. Y. Tribune, in alluding the late shameful teatment of the Rev. J. N. Mars on board the steamboat Huntress, says: 'It strikes us that his treatment of the Rev. J. N. Mars on board the steamboat think of the negro pows in our churches before he grumbles very loud at such distinctions in steamboats.'

He had the people of the West contribute on the blank and principles in the size does not have the impositions practised on the inverting and the river trade above Louisville, because the impositions practised on the constant and principles with the control of the Cincinnation of the Cincinnation of the Cincinnation of the Cin

AGENTS.

MAISE.—A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hellowell New-Hampshike.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wil-liam Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

liam Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernort.—John Boment, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusettes.—Mosee Emery, WestNewbury;—Joo. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Bontell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everen, Princeton; J. Charch, Springfield;—John Levy, Lewell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nautuchet;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rive, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centriville;—Israel Peskins, Lyan;—B. Freehum, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Indoorr;—Joseph L. Noyes, George-town;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Rhode-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warvick.

[17] For a continuation of this list, see the lastpage

[17 For a continuation of this list, see the last page last column.]

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 659.

Morris is in the habit of deriving illustrations from Morris is in the habit of deriving illustrations from the Bible, and generally they are peculiarly pertinent. In the case just referred to, he had been detailing several instances of slaveholding encroachment. He said that the North, under all these inflictions, was as meek as Balaam's ass. Balaam, provoked by the perverseness, as he deemed it, of his ass, had smitten him thrice. But at last the mouth of the ass was opened, and she exclaimed 'What have I done unto thee that thou hast smitten me these three times? Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine own unto this day?'

We need not say that the whole house shook with laughter at the pithiness of the illustration.

From the same. The Effects.

The Effects.

Under the tillage of slaves, the lands of eastern Virginia are becoming worthless. The old settlers have to sell out, and depart with their slaves—the Yankees then go in, with the appliances of free ia bor, and soon resuscitate the dead.

The Richmond (Va.) Wing says, 'Every year, in almost every neighborhood, one or more families, from necessity or restlessness, are induced to remove to the West. They sell their farms to an adjoining proprietor, who by this means, in the course of a few years, enlarges his dominion to an extent, exceeding that of many of the German principalities. We personally know some sections, where some dozen years since, eight or ten families resided, all of whose lands are now owned by a single individu-

dozen years since, eight or ten families resued, all of whose lands are now owned by a single individual. This evil will increase while new El Dorados are opened in the West and South.'

Virginia has a better soil than Massachusetts, and her natural advantages generally are far greater. Her population is not so restless or enterprising as that of the latter; and the same El Dorados are opened to them both. How happens it that the same opened to them both. How happens it that the same desolating process does not go on in Massachusetts, as that described by the Richmond Whig? The reason is soon told—the one is a free, the other a slave State. The system of slave labor always drives out your small farmers, places the lands in the hands of a few proprietors, thus diminishing the population and aggregate wealth and power of a State, and making true democracy an impracticability.

About 30,000 old Lutheran subjects of Prussia, it About 30,000 old Lutheran subjects of Prussia, it is said, are about to immigrate to this country, and pitch their tents in Wisconsin. Many of them are men of large fortunes, old German noblemen, whose pedigrees date back in the 13th century. The St. Louis Republican says that they have selected the coolest portion of the Union; upon which a contemporary remarks, that most emigrants will go any where almost, rather than settle in a slave State. At a meeting of the Trades' Union, lately held in Pittsburg, some discussion arose on certain information communicated about lands that it might be expedient to purchase for the purpose of carrying on the objects of the association.

the objects of the association.

Mr. Johnson, a large landholder in Tennessee, was introduced, and gave a detailed account of his and on the Tennessee river, recommending it to the association.

The discussion turned upon the propriety of set-

ling in a slave State, but at last it was resolved, That it was, in the present opinion of the members, mpracticable to locate in a slave State.'

Thought nuclear the continue and indicate the operation of shavery. Sometime in May, the yearly meeting of Friends of Virginia concluded to discontinue the holding of a yearly meeting in that State, and so arrange the meetings as to constitute a helf years' meeting, to form a branch of the Baltimore yearly meeting. The reason of this step is the con-tinual decrease in the number of Friends in Virginia, consequent upon emigration, which also is con-sequent on the existence of slavery.

From the Utica Daily Gazette. John Quincy Adams and the Colored People

We with a number of other gentlemen and ladies on Monday evening, when a deputation from the colored people of this city, consisting of Messrs. Woodson, Thompson, Panco and James Jackson, called upon Mr. Adams for the purpose of presenting to him their thanks for the devotion which he had uniformly manifested in the cause of human rights; and particularly for the vigorous and effective stand which he made in Congress in vindication of the right of petition, as touching the sufferings and rights of their race.

All was done with strict propriety and gentlemanly decorum; and the short and appropriate address to him, which in behalf of the others was delivered by Mr. Woodson, was done in an excellent style, and delivered in a clear, collected and impressive manner, and was listened to with great attention and interest by Mr. Adams and all who were pres-

Mr. Adams responded to it immediately: express-ing his grateful thanks for the overestimate which they had put upon the value and amount of his serices in the case to which they had alladed-saying that he could claim no merit at all for the bare per fermance of a duty which he considered imperative fermance of a duty which he considered imperatively incumbent upon him, with his views of the subject, and that if he from any cause should have failed to have performed it, he should have considered himself as wholly unworthy of the confidence or suffrages of his fellow-citizens of any color. After repeating to them his thanks for the undeserved favor which they had shown themselves desirous of conferring upon him, he took leave of them; wishing them all prospective and hampiness, and a successful them all prosperity and happiness, and a successful issue out of all afflictions and injustice under which they and their brethren now in bondage of different kinds, had so long labored. They then returned in the same gentlemanly and decorous manner which had marked their entrance.

> From the Worcester Spy. John Quincy Adams.

This venerable statesman having completed his late journey, has returned to his home in Quincy. At every place on his route, from the great lakes to the Hudson, wherever he went, he was received with an enthusiasm, such as has never been witnessed on a similar occasion, since the triumphant passage of General Lafayette, through the country. Men, women and children, all ages and all conditions, flocked with one accord to greet the 'old man elowomen and children, all ages and all conditions, flocked with one accord to greet the 'old man eloquent,' and to yield the homage which is instinctively felt in every human breast, to superior talent and virtue. All party divisions seemed for the time forgotten and merged in the feeling of respect for the character of one, who had always made party considerations yield to the dictates of duty.

The multitudes which mat him the conditions are the character of th

The multitudes which met him at all the principal The multitudes which met him at all the principal towns were immense, but we have no room for the details of his reception at the different places. His replies to the addresses which were made to him, display a readiness and a tact, of which it was not before supposed he was possessed, for extemporaneous speaking. They are chaste, eloquent in style, appropriate in sentiment, and patriotic in feeling, and do equal credit to his head and his heart.

To the second of these plants of these honors they

and do equal credit to his head and his heart.

To the venerable recipient of these honors they must possess an intense interest, and be to him, a source of deep gratification. They offered a new evidence, that calumny, though it may have its day, must eventually yield to the invincible power of truth, and that justice, though often tardy, is always sure. One would almost be willing to submit to the calumny and reproach which have for years been heaped upon the venerable sage, if he could be assured, as a compensation for it, of the triumph which time is bringing to his declining years.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIII .-- NO. 34. SELECTIONS.

From the Bangor Gazete. The First of August in Bangor.

ably to previous notice, the friends of emandily to previous notice, the triends of eman-of Bangor, and the neighboring towns, met ate the sinth anniversary of West India tion. Hon. Warren Preston, of Bangor, en President; Francis Shepherd, of Ban-John Shaw, of Exeter, Vice-Presidents; Waiker, of Bangor, David Barker, of Exe-Fhomas H. Sanford, of Bangor, Secreta-

or was offered by Rev. A. Caverno, of Ban-Walker, John E. Godfrey, Zoan Rogers, Caverno, and David Barker, were chosen to resolutions expressive of the sentiments of

ock, A. M., met to hear the anniversary ayer by the Rev. Mr. Maithy, of Ban-liress was delivered by the Rev. Fred-ge, of Bangor; and very deeply interand highly intelligent audience. It haracterized in the vote of thanks, as and convincing'; and establishes be-ion that the laurels of the scholar, and f the Divine, are in no danger of being by a warm-hearted participation in efforts from the degradation of ages, the negro

wing resolutions were presented by Asa man of the Committee on resolutions, e taken up severally, and adopted:

ved. That freedom is the gift of God to an being: that to deprive any person of aforfeited by crime, is a most fearful 'ex-but to call that 'an experiment' which an to the rights God gave him, is infidel-the great truths of the Declaration of In-tee only, but to the higher, though conso-tations of the word of God.

ations of the word of God.

ed, That to our country belongs the im
or of having first announced, as political

self-evident truths of the Declaration of the natural freedom of man, and the of that freedom ;- the truths which are avery from the face of the earth.

yed, That we deeply regret that our sproved recreant to the principles of the that she has suffered the laurels which e adorned her own brow, to be gathered ga power:—that for a festival in behalf of

d slaves, we are compelled to commemo-onsecrated by British, instead of Ameried. That the emancipation acts of Great sald call forth gratitude to God from evecient guaranty (if guaranty were nec-

mediate cmancipation.
red, That this triumph of philanthropy
as selfishness of British statesmanship, the philanthropists, everywhere, encourage-labor, notwithstanding the bitter opposition nat encounter from self-interest: furnishing, ses, abunhan evidence that God, even through rementality, 'maketh,' not only 'the the selfishness of man to praise him.' ed. That the increase of light, and of volence, together with the subsi-

no more. philanthropy in British emancipation; not be unmindful of our obligation to do wer to hasten the day which shall be by the triumph of American philanthroaplete overthrow of American slavery.

nch, Esq, opposed the resolution. He stong to disparage our country by a hurabenevoleht act of a foreign nation n our enemy, and was now, in some We should judge nations, as well the act, but by the motive that in-To his mind, it was manifest as lrest Britain was induced to the act of y sordid, selfish motives, by the rendering this nation odious on ac-

alts immediate neighborhood. only on the slaves, but on their former the whole communities over which it ncreasing the value of property—greatly he public security, and lessening the security. Why, then, stop to scan moposing them bad, and cast away these it is possible to do right from wrong Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs Shall we not speak in commendation that we can be sure it was induced solely

ir laborious and self-sacrificing course ise, or corrupt motives? Who will acded Granville Sharp of baseness These men were the soul of the eloquent, because truthful, appeals to the THE PROPLE. They used their rulers ruments of their decrees. Whatever e been the motives of the king and Par-ney were impelled—forced by a will—a hind the throne mightier—far mightier

That the thanks of this Convention be pre-

dev. Frederick H. Hedge a copy of the olution; and that the address, if furnished, and under their direction in pamphlet form,

by the Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor.
were read from the Hon. John Quincy
on. Wm. Jay, Hon. Wm. Emmons, of
the Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop, and
the of Revention. of Brunswick. b, it was

To raise a Committee of Currespondence, measures for celebrating the tenth an-West India emancipation; with au-

That the proceedings of the Convention

the organist and choir of the first parish.

ty, and almost total silence of slavery, are sare precursors that soon, very soon, sla-

slavery, contrasted with its declaration; it by introducing free labor communi-

thest and purest motives possible? I are is the proof of this selfishness? Who at Clarkson and Wilberforce were influ-

the itself. And who will say that the at renowned Island—moved by such the leaders—the very soul of that were governed by base or malignant

> the Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, for his very that he be requested to furnish a copy

cedings of the anniversary.

EVENING SESSION.

call a public meeting preparatory to that ly, at such time and place as they shall animatt, Asa Walker and Albert G. Wake-

ed, under the direction of the Secreta-othe letters read at the evening session, newspapers published in the city.

terest, and has given a favorable impulse to the cause of emancipation. Heaven speed the day of WARREN PRESTON, Pres. ASA WARREN, Secretaries. DAVID BALKER, T. H. SANFORD,

On the whole, the occasion was one of much in

LETTER FROM THE HON, WM. JAY. BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co. July 15, 1843.

Gentlemen:

Your very acceptable letter of the 8th inst. did not reach me till last evening. I am happy to learn from it, that the citizens of Bangor and the neighboring towns have determined to commemorate West India emancipation, on the 1st of August, the anniversary of that great and glorious act.

With the history, the progress and results of West India emancipation, I have made myself familiar. It is not to the credit of our cotifity, that so little is known here of that mighty and wonderful event. It has been the base policy of our politicians, and their pro-slavery press, to keep the American people, as far as possible, ignorant of the stupendous results of this great act of justice, humanity and Christian benevolence: while the most gross and detestable falschoods respecting it, have been freely circulated.

West India emancipation is a triemphant vindication of the principles of the abolitionists; and amost blessed demonstration of the safety and expedicepy of doing justice and loving nercy.

The British Parliament have given to the world the most full, impartial, and minute information is well calculated to call forth from every Christian heart, oragise and thanksgiving to Almighty God. Services and Panksgiving to Almighty God. Services and pankers, or gan and spoke of the pro-slavery position of the great church organizations.

the results of emancipation; and this information is well calculated to call forth from every Christian heart, praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the testimony thus afforded to the great truth, that obedience to the Divine will is the sure path to individual happiness, and political security. The offi-cial documents published by Parliament, (and they embrace statements from the Magistratus of almost every Parish in the [British] West Indies,) utterly rebuke and confound the foolish and wicked cry about the danger of letting the negroes 'loose'-

justice and kindness!

The black population of the British West Indies is about ten times as numerous as the white; and yet I hesitate not to assert, that in no part of the world, unless possibly in New-England, is there greater security for property and life, than among these liberated slaves. We have 250,000 slaveholders; and in the British West Indies there are about 800,000 emancipated slaves: and beyond all question the numbers necessarily the foregree are 100. tion, the murders perpetrated by the former are 100, to 1 committed by the latter. But we are told by northern satellites of the slaveholders, that the tranquillity of the West Indies is owing to the British forces stationed on the islands. These forces were unable, in former times, to prevent bloody and dis-astrous insurrections. Now, the blacks themselves constitute the chief military force of the West Indies. They are the guardians and protectors of the whites! Education and religion are rapidly spreading, and I have little doubt, that even already, in

You are kind enough to allude to the 'leisure' Gov. Bouck has given me. Be assured that not on-Messrs. Chaplin, Pomroy, and Hedge, and thich, T. S. Brown, and Asa Walker, Esqrs. ated in the discussions on the resolutions. This is a cause in comparison with which all the questions of party and interesting.

We are sorry to see, from a communication under the signature of Abby Kelley, to the Liberty Press, in comparison with which all the questions of party strife sink into utter insignificance. It is a cause which involves, not merely the temporal and eternal which all the questions of this State.

We are sorry to see, from a communication under the signature of Abby Kelley, to the Liberty Press, in a cause in comparison with which all the questions of party strife sink into utter insignificance. It is a cause which involves, not merely the temporal and eternal which involves are sometiment. happiness of millions of slaves, but the permanency

> Yours, most respectfully,
> WM. JAY. 1 am, gentlemen, C. A. STACKPOLE, Committee. F. M. Sabine, Messre. Asa WALKER,

From the Practical Christian.

Anti-Slavery Gathering at Upton. The first of August, 1843, was a happy day for the friends of emancipation at Upton. In consideration of the few attractions, and absence of worldly pomp and circumstance, the number in attendance was much larger than we expected. Be it spoken to the much larger than we expected. Be it spoken to the shame of many pretended reformers and abolitionists, that quite too much is made to depend on great names and outward formslity. I am weary of all such, and most cordially say, the less of it the better. Anti-Slavery can go on its own intrinsic merits—it can walk firm without crutehes. And more than this

The church was well filled. After the singing and prayer by Br. Bullard of Upton, Br. Adin Ballou gave a brief history of Emancipation in the British West India Islands, the glorious event we had met to commemorate. This proved a happy beginning to the remarks which followed, and was received with apparent interest. The stirring interest of the occasion moved the brethren to speak from full hearts, occasion moved the brethren to speak from full hearts, with apparent interest. The stirring interest of the occasion moved the brethren to speak from full hearts, and to bear a fearless testimony against Church and State with all their titled dignitaries. Without at-tempting to give even a skeleton sketch of any remarks made, suffice it to say that they were all eminently characteristic of the pure doctrine of old organized Anti-Slavery. After spending more than three hours of interest and pleasure in the church, three hours of interest and pleasure in the cauren, we repaired to Union Hall to partake of a collation. Our Anti-Slavery sisters made ample provision to refresh the body. They find their reward in that luxury which ever follows labors of benevolence and

rather hard, inasmuch as he put to death the wicked with whom he had to contend.

In the afternoon, Mr. Bradburn continued his remarks in defence of the application of the several terms to slaveholders and the slave system. Mr. Douglass followed, and spoke of the pro-slavery position of the great church organizations.

As a whole, the debates to-day have been very exciting and interesting, and they are expected to be more so to-morrow, (Saturday.)

Aug. 5th.—Mr. Douglass entertained the congregation with an abolition song.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, opened the debate with some able remarks, proving that the Bible does not authorise nor countenance slavery in any form; and that the man who stole, bought, sold or held a man as property, was subject to the penalty of death un-

tutional. Mr. Bradburn replied, and showed that however fair this position theoretically, it could be of no practical utility; that the author of the document, as well as his successors, did understand and con

ing abolitionists to sustain these means.

In the afternoon, an individual offered a resolu-

ing, and I have little doubt, that even already, in some of the Islands, a larger proportion of the black children can read said write; than of the white children in certain of our slave States.

West India emancipation is a fertile theme; and it would give me great pleasure to accept your polite invitation, and make it the subject of an address at Bangor, on the Ist prox. But it is out of my power. I am engaged to leave this place, next week, for a distant part of the State; and shall not be master of my own time till after your anniversary.

From the Ontario Repository.

Miss Kelley extracts from a letter of Alvan Stew of our freedom, the morality and happiness of our common country, and the extension and influence of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Anti-Slavery among the Methodists. The Black River Conference of the Methodis Episcopal church, at its late session at Syracuse, took a noble stand in relation to the foul system of slavery. It seems that the Genesee Conference luxury which ever follows labors of benevolence and luxury which ever follows labors of benevolence and love.

The services in the Hall were very impressive and happy. I have not time or room to speak of them indetail. The young maidens and lads acquitted themselves well in their speeches and dialogues. A high and enthusastic feeling pervaded the happy throng as the hours rapidly glided away. The dialogue appetitude and joy to hear the juvenile voice pleading for the slave. The Upton Band interspersed the recitations, dialogues, &c. with their musical skill. After a few remarks from Brs. Ballou, Mellen, Gladding, and the writer of this notice, the happy assembly retired with evident indications of pleasure in what they had heard and seen. The original hymns, prepared for this occasion by sister Price, and Br. Whitney, will be found in our poetic department. Thus happily passed the first of August, a day of sweet remembrance to the Christian philanthropist. And now, in view of our sinful position as a people yet guilty of imbruting man made in the image of God, let us arouse to labor, and, if need be, to suffer for the pining bondman.—c. w. s.

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Letter to Lord Aberdeen.

On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the following On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the following memorial and resolution, in reference to the present state of the republic of Texas, were presented to the Earl of Aberdeen by a deputation of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, composed of Messrs. George Stacey, John Beaumont, Robert Forster, Josish Conder, John Scoble, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, accompanied by Lewis Tappan, Esq. of New-York.

The deputation were most courteously received the noble Lord, and not only assured of the live by the noble Lord, and not only assured of the live-ly interest he took in the subject, but of the inten-tion of her Majesty's government to use their influ-ence, so far as it could be honorably and legitimate-ly done, in promoting the great object proposed in the documents presented.

If the authorities and people of Texas be wise an opportunity is now afforded them of redeeming the character of their country from the opprobrium under which it rests, and will continue to rest so long as slavery curses its soil; and of laying the foundation of its future peace and prosperity broad

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. &c. My Lond—The position which the government of this country has happily taken in relation to the great question of human freedom, is such as to warrant the expectation of the people of Great Britain, and of the civilized world, that whenever and wherever and of the civilized world, that whenever and wherever its influence can be legitimately exerted to advance it, that influence will be promptly and efficiently put forth. It is on this ground the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society icit your lordship's serious attention to the remark e state of things at this time existing in the re public of Texas, which they are firmly convince present an opportunity, such as never occurred be-fore, for the extinction of slavery, and which, if properly and promptly seized by the government of this country, cannot fail to lead to the happiest

Whatever opinions may be entertained with re gard to the severance of Texas from Mexico, and the relations established between these republics and this and other nations, it must be conceded that its situation, natural resources, and institutions, render it a country of great importance to the whole of the human family. If it continue to be a slave State, the hopes cherished with regard to the speedy extinction of slavery would be greatly depressed should it, on the contrary, become a free as well in independent State, those hopes would be real

an inependent State, those hopes would be realized in the extinction of that giant evil, and consequently of the slave trade in those parts of the western world where now it unhappily prevails.

Recent intelligence, from various quarters, shows that the present embarrassed state of Texas, arising from its difficulties with Mexico, its financial perspectively the devested reign of its produce. Second reign of its produce. plexities, the depressed prices of its produce, &c. have forced upon its inhabitants the discussion of the have forced upon its inhabitants the discussion of the question, whether the alarming state of things under which they labor may not be remedied, and the prosperity of the country permanently secured, by the voluntary abandonment of the system of slavery, and the adoption of a Constitution insuring freedo The enterprising and intelligent portion of the Texan community appear to be aware, that un less some change is effected, immigration, which has already subsided, may entirely cease; and that they will be entirely unable to bring the vast resources of the country into profitable use. Thei attention is consequently directed to the considera tion of such measures as they apprehend may relieve their country from its desperate condition. Annexation to the United States is one of the measures contemplated. This, it is said, will enhance the value of the land, induce immigration of planters with slaves, and create a new market for slaves reared in the slave-breeding portion of that country Another measure proposed is the abolition of slave-ry. This, it is urged, would invite the hardy year nanry of Europe and the free States of Ar give even greater value to the land, and stabili ty to its institutions. It is scarcely necessary to sug gest to your lordship, that these are questions of the highest interest, not only to the people of Texas, but to the friends of peace and freedom throughout the

With respect to the annexation of Texas to the United States, the Committee would deprecate that as one of the greatest evils that could befal the human race, inasmuch as it would serve to insure the extension and perpetuation of slavery in both cour tries. But they are not without hope that this ca tastrophe may be prevented, by the timely interpo sition of the British government as there are indica-movement in Texas in favor of liberty, which if now judiciously strengthened and encourage will lead, they believe, to its triumphant establish

upposing this important point gained, the people is country, and the friends of free institution throughout the world, would regard with feelings of the liveliest interest the tide of immigration of free the liveliest interest the tide of immigration of free settlers which would then rapidly flow into Texas. Such a population, carrying with them the blessing of freedom, civilization and religion—rapidly in creasing in number, and as rapidly developing the resources of the country—would prove not only of immense commercia! value to this country, but to the world at large; and in advancing its own prosperity and greatness, Texas would then eminently promote the freedom and happiness of millions now held in bondage, and add to the general progress and wel-

It must, however, be confessed, that while discussion of this question is going on in Texas, an influ-ential portion of the slaveholders of the United States,-many of whom possess lands in that country, now of but nominal value,--are making a renewed, vigorous and desperate struggle, in unison with that of the people of Texas whose interests lie in the same direction, to have it annexed to the United States, either by legislative enactment, or by the ore summary mode of treaty. In reference to this point, the Committee feel i

it to be their duty to apprise your lordship that facts have come to their knowledge which afford grounds for serious apprehension, that unless the British government speedily interpose with Texas, either directly or through Mexico, to relieve its people from the overwhelming pressure of their present difficulties, the event so much dreaded may occur. The Committee presume not to suggest your lord-ship how the influence of this country should be exerted; but they would fail in the duties imposed on them by the anti-slavery body of this country, as well as in the discharge of their obligations to humanity, and to the God of the oppressed, if they did not respectfully and strongly urge an immediate consideration of this weighty subject, in all its important bearings, on her Majesty's governmen lieving that they have it in their power to aid as in freeing itself from the curse of a system which has blighted its prosperity, and ruined its prosper and of establishing a state of things which would sure its future strength and prosperity.

Nor do British philanthropists stand alone in these views. At the late Anti-Slavery Convention, em-bracing the representatives of the sacred cause of human freedom, from various parts of the world, the contemplated annexation of Texas to the United States was viewed as an evil of the greatest magnitude, which ought to be strenuously resisted by all the friends of justice and freedom throughout the world; and that the feeling now prevailing in that country in favor of free institutions ought to be enby the British government and peop as a great duty they owed to mankind. In accordwith these views, and the increasing feeling of the people of this country on the subject, the attention of your lordship is earnestly invoked to its eration; and the Committee would cher h the expectation, that it may result in such efficaous measures as will redound to the honor of her Majesty's government, and the fame the nation has acquired by its past efforts for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade.

I have the honor to be, on behalf of the Committee, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble ser-

(Signed) THOMAS CLARKSON. 17, New Broad-street, July 7, 1843.

Resolutions passed at the General Anti-Slavery Convention, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tues-day, the 20th day of June, 1843, James Cropper, Jr., Esq., V. P., in the chair:

1. That in the deliberate judgment of this Conver tion the annexation of Texas to the United States is sought, and would be used by the slaveholding powe in the South, for the purpose of extending the internal slave trade, and thus of perpetuating slavery on the American continent; that it is therefore most carnest American continent; that it is therefore most carnest ly deprecated by this body, as one of the greatest calamities which could befal the human race; and ough to be strenuously resisted by all the friends of justice and freedom on both sides of the Atlantic, in the use of every available and legislants.

of every available and legitimate means
.9 That this Convention, having learned from vari

our sources that a lively interest is awakened and gath- | Southern votes are freely offered and received for our sources that a lively interest is awakened and gathering strength throughout Texas in favor of emancipation, as essential to the prosperity and security of that State, is persuaded that the British government, which has already recognized its independence, might at this crisis render the most important aid and encouragement to the cause of humanity, by giving countenance and sanction to the efforts of those who are struggling to terminate slavery in Texas, and to constitute it a free State; and the Convention earnestly recommends to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to consider how they may best Anti-Slavery Society, to consider how they may be serve this cause, and especially to memorialize noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on this state of the secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the secretary which is noble Secretary of State for tverger subject, and to assure him that any measure which the government, in its discretion, may adopt for the promotion of the abolition of slavery in the republic of Texas, and which may not be at variance with the Texas, and which may not be at variance with the principles of the Convention, will meet with the very cordial support of the anti-slavery body.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, Mischief is Afoot.

The following paragraph has appeared in several

of the city papers: Mr. B. Green, son of Mr. Duff Green, is, it seems. appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and is about to depart for that country, to enter upon the discharge of his duties. It is stated that he takes out important despatches to our minister to Mexico, on the subject of the unsettled claims of our citizens upon that country.'

ant discussions between the commissioners of the respective parties will have been commenced at Mexico by the time this messenger and secretary Of course, if a British slaver, laden with human catshall arrive. It depends mainly on the firmness of Mexico, in a position unfavorable at best, whether Texas shall obtain her independence coupled with freedom to the slave, and a perpetua! interdict of annexation to the United States, (which would involve the re-establishment of slavery,) or whether she shall obtain it without any restriction whatever. The fate of the American slave, for the present generation, at least, depends on the issue of this egotiation. Let abolitionists be vigilant. Let freemen be forewarned. Let our rulers at Washington be made to feel that the eye of the North is upon

Correspondence with Judge Jay.

ALBANY, July 18, 1843.

HON. WM. JAY: DEAR SIR-The undersigned, your fellow-citizens Dear Sir.—The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, in common with a large and increasing number of the people of this country, are regarding with deep interest the discussions now going on in various parts of the country, on the subject of slavery as it exists in the northern States of this Union, and in the District of Columbia; and the collateral questions growing out of that discussion, affecting both the State and National Governments. It seems to us of the utmost importance that the people of this country should have a correct understanding of the slave question, believing that when it is properly understood by them in its various bearings, religiously, politically and commercially, they will be induced to adopt a course of action, in relation to the 'great disturber,' that will effectually secure the nation from its further encroachments, and prepare a way for its its further encroachments, and prepare a way for its speedy abolition.

That the United States of America, in the nine-

teenth century, should be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, by the existence, within her borders, and at her capital, of the most foul system of slavery and the piratical slave trade—that nearly 3,000,000 of her people should groan under this intolerable yoke of bondage, is indeed cause for the tolerable yoke of bondage, is indeed cause for the blush of shame to crimson the cheek of every free-man—sufficient to arouse to immediate and unremitting action of every man and woman in the nation, who are not lost to all sympathy for their kind, and the most lively satisfaction the part you have taken in the discussions of this subject, and desire to communicate to you our heart-felt thanks for the early stand taken by you, and the ability and zeal with which you have the for maintained the side of the satisfactory. which you have thus far maintained the principles of Human Rights and Equal Liberty, in opposition to the service bowing down on the part of the political and ecclesiastical organizations of our country to the aristocracy of the North, and the despotism of the South, which compose the great slave power by which the destinies of this Republic have been swayed for the last fifty years. Believing that the time has arrived when the magnitude of this subject is beginning to be realized, and the arguments in favor of liberty and good government listened to and on with very many of our appreciated,-we, in confellow citizens, firmly be at great good be done by an early and firm presentation of the whole subject to the citizens of Albany; and believing that among all the distinguished advocates of human freedom, there is none who would meet with a more cordial reception here than yourself; we therefore, have to request that you will be pleased to inform the undersigned whether you will visit our city for the purpose above expressed, and at what time it will suit your convenience, in order that arrangements may be timely made for the accommo-

dation of the meetings.

We make this request with the greater confidence, since 'the leisure' Gov. Bouck has given you will enable you to devote more time to the prosecution of the Anti-slavery warfare.

We have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest regard,
Your fellow citizens, NATH'L CROCKER, GEORGE HEPINSTALL, G. L. CROCKER, C. A. Pugsley, Charles T. Torrey, OHN MAYELL, E. W. Goodwin, JEFFERSON MAYELL NATH'L SAFFORD, SELAH BELDEN, ALPRED MAYELL. JAMES ROYCE, WM. CRAPO, GEO. VANCE,
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JUDGE JAY'S REPLY.

U. S. Hotel—Saratoga Springs— } July 31, 1843. My Dean Sir.—Just as I was leaving home on a journey for my health, I received a letter signed by yourself and a large number of gentlemen in Albany,

Southern votes are freely offered and received for the surrender of the right of petition, the liberty of the press, and the freedom of debute. This detest able traffic is rapidly undermining our liberties, and debasing our national character. Demagoguism is substituted for patriotism; and hollow appeals to love of country, and to popular prejudices, cover the most mercenary treason to liberty and humanity. Ruffice public country hard humanity. love of country, and to popular prejudices, cover the most mercenary treason to liberty and humanity. Ruffian mobs commit horrible outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, through love of the Constitution; printing presses are broken and churches are sacked, from affection for our Southern brethren; while a regard for the public tranquility drives petitioners from the halls of Congress, puts gags into the mouths of our representatives, and leads post-masters to violate their oaths by rifling the mails of such matter as they are pleased to think the mails of such matter as they are pleased to think incendiary. The sanctity of the American flag demands that it should be the palladium of gerry villain, of every nation, who thinks proper to display it at the mast-head of his African slaver. It is not enough that we alone of the christian nations of the earth refuse to concernte with others in suppressearth, refuse to co-operate with others in suppress-ing the slave trade. It is not enough that our own pirates, sailing under our own flag, are unmolested by the cruisers of other nations. Our aspiring poli-ticians have a still more sublimated idea of the honor due to the American flag. According to certain gentlemen, no foreign cruiser shall, under the penalty of wan, even visit a suspected slaver carrying the star-spangled banner, although for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether it is carried in faith or in fraud. It is admitted that it is fraudulently as-It is well known what extraordinary and agonizing efforts Mexico has lately made in the midst of civil wars, and under the burden of her revolutionary debt, to pay the first instalment on the sum awarded to American claimants by the late commission and umpire. And now, when only one-eighth of that sum is paid, and Mexico is struggling with accumulated misfortunes, a sudden demand is to be made for the allowance of outstanding claims, which were either not presented at all, or too late, to the former commission. Why is this? It is to take advantage of the embarassments of Mexico, and to compel her, in order to purchase forbearance, to submit to the in order to purchase forbearance, to submit to the dictation of our minister, Mr. Waddy Thompson, in the pending negotiation concerning Texas and the abolition of slavery therein.

In all probability the most interesting and important discussions between the commissioners of the supply the markets of Cuba and Brazil. The Se gun squadron we have promised by treaty to keep an the African coast, may elevate the hopes of credulous philanthropists abroad, but will not excite the fears of a single trader. Other flags are as sacred as our own, and our officers will be careful not to violate Of course, if a British slaver, laden with human cattle, will only have discretion enough, in coming in sight of the squadron, to show any flag under heaven, save her own, she will be permitted to go on her way rejoicing; and should she fall in with a British cruiser, the stars and stripes will afford her the same protection she had just found from her assumed colors! Is there a sane man who believes, that had it not been for the influence of slavery, any cabinet would have advanced, or that the country would have tolerated, such impudent absurdity?

tolerated, such impudent absurdity? While slavery is thus fondly watching over, and screening from injury the African slave trade, it is preparing to visit, with pains and penalties, the ex-ercise of the holiest sympathies of our nature. I per-ceive by a late paper, that a Kentucky slaveholder has brought an action for damages under an act of Congress, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, against a citizen of Ohio, for 'harboring and con-cealing' his fugitive 'slaves' and has recovered a verdict for twelve hundred dollars. The Judge is eported to have decided in substance, that any ac e with the intent to facilitate the escape of the fugitive, is a harboring and concealing, within the meaning of the law. Hence, in this Christian land, to recruit the strength of the way-worn fugitive by giving him food—to afford him shelter at night—to lothe his nakedness-is an offence for which the perpetrator, in the language of the act of Congress, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars' over and above the damages which the master may have sustained by reason of the humanity shown to the fugitive. This most detestable law is as reckless an outrage on the federal Constitution, as it is on the religion we profess. The Constitution expressly denies to Congress all powers not granted to it; and among those granted, we may look in wain for the one so wickedly assumed.

'If thou meet thine enemy's ax or his ass going

astray, thou shalt surely bring it to him again 'thou shalt not deliver unto his master the SERVANT who is escaped from his master unto thee.' If we, our wives and our children, are to be punished for making the same distinction between our inno-cent and oppressed brethren, and beasts of burden, which God himself makes, be it so. Let us fear Him, rather than courts and juries; and let us, like unrighteous laws, and like them submit to the pen-

alties they impose.

Were I to comply with the kind invitation I have received, it would be to exhort abolitionists to hold fast their principles without wavering, and to avow them without reserve; but at the same time, ever to keep in mind that no end, however holy, can sanctify unlawful means.

Be so good, sir, as to communicate my reply to the gentlemen who have addressed me, and accept, for them and for yousself, the assurance of my re-

I am, Sir, Your very obd't serv't,

WILLIAM JAY. E. W. Goodwin, Esq.

From the Vergennes Vermonter.

Northern Dough-faces.

We hope and trust that we and our neighbor generally are not without a due degree of charity for the prejudices of mankind, however inconsistent with reason and religion, and all that should govern us in the adoption of opinions, when such prejudices appear to be the natural result of circumstances and appear to be the natural result of circumstances and are traceable to causes whose influence cannot be avoided. The people of the South,—seeing the colored race in their midst, a servile and degraded class, and taught from the cradle to regard them as naturally inferior in mental endowments and destitute of all which should inspire respect; as beyond the pale of human rights and beneath the care of God himself—cannot perhaps be expected, when meeting them where all are equal, to throw off at once the influence of early impressions, and treat them with that respect which is everywhere due to the nature of man. We can forgive somewhat to men in view of these things. But if there is an object wearing the outward semblance of humanity, that deserves nothing but the scorn and contempt of every honest and manly heart, whose existence was probably in-tended to be to man a living lesson of humility by showing him how low his nature can be degraded; it is one of those northern dough-faces who, by virtue of a few months or few years residence in the land of slaves, assumes all the swagger and insolence ten times multiplied, of one of your native born, stallfed tyrants; forgetting, like the foolish jackass clothed in the lion's skin, that their long ears and clothed in the non-s skin, that their long cars and their braying will alike betray them, wherever they make their appearance. There are plenty of such at the South, and occasionally one of them returns, and endeavore to excite the wonder and admiration of his old neighbors, as he deems in his silliness, by showing how he despises a 'nigger.' They can find nobody else, comparison with whom, accompanies their own estimate, is flattering to themselves, and the way they indulge in self glorification by this

means, caps the climax of all things ridiculo These are the scamps who have rendered the requesting me to deliver an anti-slavery address in yankee name despised at the South, till it has beyour city, and proposing to convene a public meeting on any day that might suit my convenience. I at it. They are the fellows who have made it a am very sensible of the honor conferred on me by this request, and am gratified by the confidence it implies in my attachment to the great principles of human freedom and christian benevolence maintained by the abolitionists. That confidence, if I know my own heart, is not misplaced; but a consciousness that your partiality has overrated my power to instruct or to interest my fellow citizens in an address of the character you mention, forbids me to accede to your proposal that they should be assembled for the purpose of listening to me. But should it be in my power, it would give me pleasure to attend and take part in a public meeting of the Albany abolitionists. Would to God I had the ability to awaken, not only of the citizens of Albany. Albany abolitionists. Would to God I had the ability to awaken, not only of the citizens of Albany, but the people of this great country, to a sense of their religious and civil responsibilities.

Slavery is corrupting our religion, erecting the barriers of caste in the very temples of our common Redeemer, and converting a dispeasation of mercy into an instrument for the degradation and oppression of millions of immortal and accountable beings for whom Christ died. Too many of our clergy are tithing mint, and anise, and cummin; while they not only omit, but actually despise and insult the weighter matters of the law, judgment and mercy; and are thus giving great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

Nor are the influences of slavery on our civil rights less malignant than upon our religious duties.

Gerrit Smith to Daniel O'Connell. The following letter was communicated by the writer to the Albany Patriot, at the request of its edi-

PETERBORO', Madison County, State of New-York, U. S. A., July 28, 1843.

To the Right Honorable DANIEL O'CONNELL: DEAR SIN—The fears of the American abolitionists had become excited, had, indeed, began to run high, that American slaveholders would prove themselves able to gag even Daniel O'Connell. But your late speech, which has blistered these tyrants from head to foot, and filled this land with their howlings and exceptions has our an and to all these fears.

head to foot, and filled this land with their howlings and execrations, has put an end to all those fears. You perhaps, wonder why so little money is sent to you by American abolitionists. Be assured that it is not from the want of a lively interest in your efforts to obtain, by peaceable means, for Ireland, the right of making, and being governed by, her own laws. Be assured, too, that it is not because they think that they have not the right to express this in-terest. The sympathy of unsophisticated man for his brother man naturally, necessarily, and therefore his brother man naturally, necessarily, and therefore rightfully, travels across national as well as city or village boundaries, and wherever that sympathy proceeds, its appropriate expressions and proofs have, of course, the right to follow. If I have the right to feel pity for a hungry and naked family in France, then I have also the right to follow up the pity, by sending a barrel of flour or a roll of cloth to that destitute family. The doctrine, that the conventional lines, which men have drawn upon the earth's surface, decide the question for whom we may and for lines, which men have drawn upon the earth's surface, decide the question for whom we may and for whom we may not feel, is utterly repugnant to an unselfish and unspoiled heart. To tell me that I may not love him who dwells on the north side of the St. Lawrence, as well as him who dwells on the south side of that river; and that because a man is a Canadian, I may feel less pity for his woes than if he were an American, is to tell me what my nature and the God of my nature flatly contradict.

I sympathise with your countrymen under their

the God of my nature flatly contradict.

I sympathise with your countrymen under their oppressions, for I hold that a people are grievously oppressed, who, not to speak of other wrongs they may be suffering, are denied entire freedom of religious conscience. But, were the Irish suffering no oppression, I should still wish them to obtain an independent legislature; and I should wish it because they wish it and heaves I believe that nearly. they wish it, and because I believe that every large and distinct community, like Ireland, is entitled to nake its own laws. Having said what are not the reasons, I will now

say what are the reasons why the American aboli-tionists send you so little money. In the first place, we are generally poor. It is proverbial, as you know, that the rich feel not the need of revolutions. They are content with the present order of things. Especially are they unwilling to embark in a revolutions as that which American abolitionists, at the h odious as that which American abolitionists, at the certain expense of having their names 'cast out as vile, pass by on the other side, utterly regardless of evil, 'are laboring to achieve. In the second place, we cannot connect ourselves with the Repeal Associations of this country; for, being principled and impartial lovers of liberty, we cannot consent to associate, for the advancement of her cause, with those who we know hate her, and who will never even to be friends save when some selfish call. to you that our Repeal Associations are generalthey greater oppression which turns millions of their own countrymen from immortal, God-like beings, into cattle and merchandise. That this is the friend of the slave must withdraw his support from general character of these associations, must be evident to you from the fact that many of the communications which they made to you abound in pro-slavery sentiments, and that none of them give their sanction to anti-slavery truth. Your speech, to which I alluded at the beginning of my letter, having called from these associations expressions of great bitterness toward yourself and the abolitionists in general, has done much to develope the atrocious and horrible pro-slavery character of those associations.

that the abolitionists of this country will form Repeal Associations. But whether they shall contribute as Associations or as individuals. have no doubt that the little sums which they shall send you out of 'their deep poverty,' will, accompanied by the power of their consistent example and the blessing of God, be worth far more to the great and good cause, which you are leading on to a blood-less and sublime victory, than the far greater sums

the audaciousness to send to the oppressed in yours.

I should love to send you a donation of one thousand dollars; but, I am sharing so largely in American embarrassments and losses, that I must content myself with sending you one hundred; and even this is from the income of my wife's estate. She parts with it, however, willingly—gladly; for her heart is no less true than my own, to the cause of American liberty; and if she cannot say that her, as well as my maternal grandmother, was born in Cork, nevertheless such a link between her heart as I. nevertheless such a link between her heart and Ire-

If you knew the immeasurable influence of

ple on our endeavors to terminate American oppression, you would pardon me for closing my letter with the earnest prayer, that Daniel O'Connell may have grace given him from God to stand firm in the cause of liberty-of American as well as Irish lib. I remain, Dear Sir, with great regard, erty!

Your friend and admirer GERRIT SMITH.

From the Glasgow Saturday Evening Post, July 29. The Times.

We certainly live in a remarkable period, and the occurrences taking place, are every day getting

more interesting.
In Wales, the sufferings of the population contin ues to excite them on to still more general and dar-ing depredations. By the accounts from the mining districts of Wales it appears that most severe privations are borne by the workmen. In the copper mining department, dwing to the slackness of the demand, and loss of the masters, the men have for some time past been reduced to only two hours week. Such resources are a perfect work in the mockery of numan existence; and when the men-have no lawful means for supporting themselves at their command, it is no way surprising though they should be rendered desperate, disregard consequen-ces, and set all law and order at defiance. Owing iron trade are nearly in as bad a condition as in the copper line, and consequently farmers, shop-keepers, and tradesmen of every description, are sharing in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary and the biessing of them that are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity; and though cerestary are resonant in the general calamity are resonant in the general cala

By the latest accounts it appears the work of destruction was still going on vigorously, and that to deceive the military in the night-time, from the points really intended to be attacked, horns were blown and drums beat in other quarters, which, on being reached, no person was found near them, and then, before the soldiers could return, the work of demonstration was completed at or near their headquarters, with nothing but the ruins left to tell who had one the mischief.

In Ireland Mr. O'Connell service, and it is in Jesus. They deride, and slander, and

thus virtually rules Ireland, the natives of that illused country are making active demonstrations for his support in both England and Scotland. In Scot-land in particular, there is not a town of any impor-tance that has not had its Repeal meeting and sent off its contribution to the Repeal fund. Indeed, such is now the number of the natives of Ireland in all our principal towns, and such is their zeal and all our principal towns, and such is their zeal and energy, that were any demonstration against the Repeal of the Union to be attempted, the repealers would be almost certain to muster, and carry the declaration of public opinion in their favor. This is no trifling matter to contend with, by a government such as that of Sir R. Peel, which feels compelled to fall back on conciliatory measures, and to rule by concession to public opinion rather than by coercion. With such a well organized opposition as that of the repealers, and with the remaining as that of the repealers, and with the repart of the population apathetic or unwilling to aid the government, no ministry can long continue to rule with portions of the country in rebellion, and the with portions of the country in rebellion, and the entire public voice against them; and, there-fore, Sir Robert Peel can have no alternative before him but to abandon his party to a considerable ex-tent farther than he has done, and by throwing himself upon the people, be enabled thereby to carry out those measures, for a more liberal policy, both on commerce and general government, which he seems fully convinced are the best, but which for fear of offending his supporters he seems still afraid

COMMUNICATIONS.

ABINGTON, Aug. 1st, 1843.

BRO. GARRISON-I have waited, in the hope that you or some other person would expose the hypoc-risy of that hold of foul beasts and cage of unclean birds, the General Association of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts. I believe they solemnly voted to lend their influence, another year, to the American system of theft, robbery adultery and murder. As I have belonged to this denomination, I have anxiously waited and hoped that comething would be done for 'my countrymen in chains;' but I have waited in vain. I am now satisfied that they are 'blind leaders of the blind,' and I entreat all wh love the Lord Jesus Christ and His perishing poor to obey the voice of God—'Come out of her, m people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, lest ye receive of her plagues. They are 'dumb dogs tha cannot bark'; they 'daub with untempered mortar' they 'preach for hire, and divine for money.' They claim to be watchmen on the walls of Zion, while they refuse to obey God—to 'cry aloud and spare not—to lift up their voice like a trumpet; except to denounce those who, like the good Samaritan, are trying to 'relieve the oppressed, to bind up the broken-hearted, while they, like the Priest and Le-

seem to be her friends, save when some selfish cal-culation suggests the expediency, or when passion or prejudice impels them in that direction. I need not come on South and gct lynched, and they got served right;' and not a word of rebuke did say to you that our Repeal Associations are generally pro-slavery, and that whilst they talk against the oppression of the Irish—an oppression which, however sore, still leaves to its victims their manhood—they do, nevertheless, both talk and act for the interest of the anti-slavery cause—they will not enter themselves nor suffer them that are entering to

a time-serving and hireling priesthood; for it is not in them to be anti-slavery until it gets popular, and then ihey won't be wanted. I believe the American clergy (especially those of the North) the most guilty class of persons on the face of the earth;—they are as much more guilty than the common people, as the chief priests, scribes and pharisees were, than the publicans and sinners. If they can keep peace in a rotten church—get a good salary—and keep up their popularity, it is the most they care for. They will strike hands with thieves and robbers, and consent with adulterers, and sell the image of God at home. to get money to convert the heathen abroad. They cry peace when God hoth not spoken peace. Paul says, that wisdom which is from above, is 'first pure then peaceable; the clergy say, first peaceable pure; thus reversing the word of God.

I wish the clergy would read the last part of the sold begins the clergy would read the last part of the sold begins of Educated: And the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, Son of man, say unto her, thou art the land that is not cleansed nor rained upon in the day of indignation. There is a conspiring of her prophets in the midst thereof, like a roaring lion ravening the prey they have devoured sculs; they have taken the treasure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midst thereof; her priests have violated my law, and have profaned my holy things; they have put no difference between the holy and profane, neither have they showed difference between the unclean and the clean, and have hid their eyes from my sabthe cause of Irish liberty also.

and the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me their eyes from his same the ciean, and have me the ciean, and have m the cause of Irish liberty also.

I leave this letter open, and request my esteemed friend Lewis Tappan, Esq. of the city of New-York, to forward it to you, after he shall have enclosed in it a bill of exchange worth one hundred dollars.

I have the shall have enclosed in it a bill of exchange worth one hundred dollars. lies unto them, saying, Thus saith the Lord God, when the Lord hath not spoken. The people of the land have used oppression, and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully; and I sought oppressed the stranger wrongfully; and I sought for a man among them, (the priests,) that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it; but I found none. Therefore have I poured out mine indignanone. Increase have I poured out mine indigna-tion upon them; I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath; their own way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God. I think the above scripture as applicable to the priesthood and people of this nation, as it was to the Jewish nation.

Yours for the truth and the right, JOHN NOYES, Jr.

PEORIA, (ILL.,) May 18th, 1843.

From a 'Son of a Slaveholder.'

DEAR BRO. GARRISON: Excuse my freedom in addressing you thus familiarly. You preach the doctrine that men are all brothers. I believe it most fully. Therefore I may write to you. I write for two or three reass One is, that my heart leads me to do it. My work in the week. Such resources are a perfect mockery of human existence; and when the men have no lawful means for supporting themselves at their command, it is no way surprising though they should be rendered desperate, disregard consequences, and set all law and order at defiance. Owing to the same cause, the workmen connected with the iron trade are nearly in as bad a condition as those in the conner line, and consequently formers show the conner line, and consequently formers that the same trade are nearly in as bad a condition as those in the conner line, and consequently formers that there is no support to the same cause, the workmen connected with the same trade are nearly in as bad a condition as those in the anti-slavery field. I have passed in the conner line, and consequently formers that the same trade are nearly in as bad a condition as those in the anti-slavery field. I have passed in the conner line, and consequently formers that the same trades are nearly in a bad a condition as those in the nearly in a specific section. acquaintance with you was through the Liberator. through many trials, and made some sacrifices; keepers, and tradesmen of every description, are sharing in the general calamity; and though certainly adopting a course which can never be of benefit, they take the remedy that seems readiest for an endered elsewing than the effervescence of a people rendered desperate by suffering, where the general dissatisfaction amongst the population has led ro a state of things on the verge of deliberate rebellion.

The breaches of order in Wales this week have been more numerous and daring than formerly. The The breaches of order in Wales this week have been more numerous and daring than formerly. The troops of cavalry and regiments of infantry teeming in the disturbed districts seem to have no effect whatever in preventing the burning of toll-houses, and the destruction of toll-gates. Mr. Hall, one of the London magistrates, has been sent down to assist the local authorities in tracing out the disturbers of the peace; and at an attempt during the week to apprehend some of those guilty of the acts of destruction that have been going on, the armed police were resisted, and one of the individuals they were endeavoing to capture was shot before he yielded. On being apprehended, it turned out that this person, as well as several others charged along with him, were farmers, and freeholders in the county.

ad done the mischief.

In Ireland Mr. O'Connell carries on his more lettreaten, and mob. The greatest obstacle, however, gal opposition as briskly as ever. There seems to be no abatement in the interest of his Repeal meetings, and the payment to the Repeal fund is no way diminishing. The collections for last week amounted to within a trifle of £2200. Whilst O'Connell

in the cruel and ruinous position by

professed ministers of Christ.

I should be glad to receive a paper no from you, so that I may know what is g New-England. I should be glad to st your paper, if I were able. A faithful this country can hardly get money en postage—at any rate, it is so with me.

A friend and fellow-laborer in the cat tial freedom.

tial freedom,

The First at Plymouth.

MR. GARRISON: DEAR SIR-I wanted to see in the Libe notice of a meeting in Plymouth on the first of August — large assemblage the Unitarian meeting-house, and an endress, by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the junior the meeting-house and the second of the meeting-house and the second of the meeting the meet the society. The pledge implied in the the compromise, in accordance with wh are to be suppressed, and all tongnes slaveholders are ready to release us, Mr. Bs mented upon with great force and effect. tion he took, that the pledge, the compa tion he took, that the piecee, the communication, (call it wite implied the extinction of slavery, and outline and increase, was well mains traditionary information goes to the por Convention that formed the Constitute and intended that slavery should be That Convention thought that the very system at home consisted in the im abroad, and that by stopping the sup system would die out. The sure, as all have and will, to the means and not as to the ob is it that the means failed, and the defeated? The slaveholders; who fortify and extend the system? Esaid and done to break it up, has b of the pledge or compromise, implied ution. Another thing—that significan the Constitution. The Constitution of the Constituti for all time, but slavery was but a transier therefore there was no necessity that even it so incongruous with the whole principle of strument, should rest a stain upon it. The of abolition societies, following upon the Constitution ever in the slave States prove the compromise, which that instrume supposed to imply—the compromise, to do an

not to perpetuate slavery.

However, after urging these views with eness, Mr. Briggs, with still more eness. sprung to that elevated position, where no gag, no mista, no clouds to obscure the vision: What is right, is right; and what is r is wrong-and none of men's Co. stitutions, or pledges, or agreements, can nature of the one, or the other. This is the nature of the one, or the one. the true church, and the only rock against with the true church, and the only rock against with the true church, and the only rock against with the true church, and the one, or the one. lition cause in Plymouth with two pure, di ed and devoted spirits, who within a dort have taken their departure. Wm. P. Roi Ruth S. Harlow. Our minds and hearts are some with this manifestation of truth and son that -- but to see so clearly the bright shau divine will, through such purity and character and life—oh! is not this more espec the way, which God takes to raise up of the stones, children unto a true faith?

Plymouth, 8th Aug. 1843.

FRIEND GARRISON: I have a word or two to offer bout the stages that go through this place. Then is one that belongs to Weyme he will not carry any colored man, no matter respectable he may be. I am glad he is so no about it. The East Bridgewater stage, which passes daily through here, is free for colored if the passengers do not object. So, I say to former is more free than the latter, for he is a about it : and I wish all the pro-slavery take the same ground, and then we she where to find them.

We had a glorious day here on the first of Au

a day that, I trust in God, has done some g but, to my mortification, the next morning a celebration, when I opened the door of the We stage to let Lunsford Lane and his father g driver said he could not go in there. I shu and said to Lunsford, 'You can wait for stage? They did so. When the East Br stage arrived, I asked the driver if he co them. He said he was full. I thought be of the driver that all was not right. Anti-Slavery meeting every We appointed a committee to wait upon the told us he would carry colored people the passengers objected. So, we se

there is a distinction too. Last Saturday, a colored woman wanted from here to Salem; but she could not above mentioned reasons. I carried her to Q think more of myself since; for I be has been at work in my breast to plead in be his poor; and I pray that he will renovate the hearts of all that can uphold such an ungod tinction. When I got to Quincy, I asked the a of that stage if a colored lady could go with Yes,' was the reply; but I did no his asking a lady in the coach if she had a jections. The lady had none whatever, and of the lady had none whatever had not the lady had none whatever had not the lady had none whatever had no the lady had none whatever had not the lady had none whatever had no lady had no lady had none whatever had not had no lady had no la the coach if she had at seat ready to receive her. I said to that lady, will get your reward.' I saw God beaming that philanthropist's cyes when she was said question. Great God! Do I live in a Chrination? Do I live under a republican governa Do I live in a nation which shields the outside to the Christian control to find the control to control to find the control to control to find the control t I do, then I must read my Bible again, to find to meaning of the word Christian

Now I blame the proprietors of these stages; blame those churches which pass Anti-Slavery res lutions - which pass them for a cloak. We can find numbers of these among ourselves that will not a read an Anti-Slavery notice. I do not see but are all alike. I hope, however, there are someho watchmen; but I say a minister who will not watchmen. an Anti-Slavery notice ought to be dis brought down to his original insignifican do we want them for but to preach again whether in high or low places? If they do act, I will not support them, but will take and make the best use of it I can. From and man! the first notice that your minister read, get up and read yourself. God will strength if you ask it; and by so doing, obey the command, that is, to speak for t cannot speak for themselves. You are to the oppressed—to feed the hungry—and to rather than man. I do not know that an should go to another church to do so; b one do it in his own place of worship. scoff at him, but his own conscience and a just

will approve.

This is the first line that I have ever made for in
public press. I cannot help giving utterance to a
feedings when I see such heart-rending scenes in
I.B. described above.

Weymouth Landing, August 8, 1843.

From the Herkimer Journal. 100 Conventions.—The second of these Con at Utica, last week, was less fully attended i previous one. Three or four exceedingly abl ers were present, and addressed a lim Thursday; but there seemed to have been lect or misunderstanding somewhere re appointment; and this circumstance, a wery singular course of Alban Stewart, abolitionists not to attend the meetings, advisable to confine the sessions to a singular confine the sessions to a singular three as originally contemplated.

stead of three, as originally of FREDERICK DOUGLAS, the FREDERICK DOUGLAS, the fugitive stars, in much of the time in detailing his own painfurience and observation as a bondman, and in a and castigating the conduct of the Church a State, which in his view are the chief agencia uphold the reign of despotism in this of Douglas is an able and effective speaker, and we the whole American people could hear him, surely destined, if he lives, to make his ist widely felt toward the overthrow of the accession of Slavery. system of Slavery.

Riot .- The eretimes peaceable and Quaker cit Philadelphia was, on Sunday evening week, the of a very scrious and disgraceful riot among the men. The weapons used on the occasion were of a very scrious and augmentation were case and paving stones, and several of the persons engage were seriously injured. Such scenes have become most too common in the city of Brotherly Lore, and if there he not some means adopted to put a stone them, Philadelphia will soon become as celebrated for disturbances and bloodshed as its founders were for unanimity and peace. Surely the spirit of William Penn must frown upon those whose duty it is to put serve the peace in that city.

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IDAY MORN at and western mplished, and

parned from or ont, that his ! d as, taken in co to prevent his ope of his acco letion, had so er hospitable org ined a fortni o his exhausted day, (Monday,) of his wife, he be ed futile. The it letely to prosti ands whose frie equired by the d mourn at this will be exposed b his knowledge

e following lett many received the general laces the audi ting to the vari ccess in notify pelling extumn rings of the liness, we can forth in number Mr. Gay and M necessarily d

by accident, ' From Utica most glorious came pouring rties of 6, 8, leave at ten up at nine. hurch is purifi a most pleas hes around it. tion, we hel at Dernyton, iven, a good a w here for the

towns of Ma

on of preaching any more popu om Dernyton, ings were but liscussed the c re most misera thought it ver ath, though ou mas, a lawyer On Sunday we | age on the Sou t the night. pent the bigin. any, and would h. les from our sed up the lake s' meeting in a

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time until he ith a whig and harably of V not seem to Baren, or th ied, as I knew acter of their alls was a good by arrived; and wded to suffo nted. Abby s and challenge on Sunday stion of slave second day of ertaken, for ore. He is n ch interested at beginning to

this State. P this matter. ow his views We all stoppe Clintock, on this region. sable to atter ded. 'Tis th hen, which me w in them Ti whom we ha world. W

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MAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1843.

one Hundred Conventions. western New-York, has been successfulbed, and our fellow-laborers are now in

ed from our beloved friend Collins when that his health, so much reduced when he taken in connexion with his other engagent his being able to give us more than his accompanying the movement to its ad so entirely given way that he yielded ble urgency of Rowland T. Robinson, fortnight at his house, if possible, to chausted energies by rest.

Monday,) we are pained to learn by the he being too ill to write, that the hope The inflammation and pain in his side er leaving Verment, to such a degree as to prestrate him for the last fortnight, whose friendship and grateful respect he by the devotedness and almost superhuyears for the advancement of our cause, at this afflicting intelligence, for the d their own. Wanting bim, the move exposed to many disadvantages in Ohio, knowledge of the whole field would have

wing latter from Mr. White, we select received from all the friends, as giving an general success of the movement. At the audiences are large, at others small, the various circumstances of previous lam natelying, absence of prejudice, success clumny, &c., &c. Everywhere great to have been done. Whenever we learn of the friends from fatigue and consewe cannot but rejuice that we have sent sambers sufficient to relieve each other. ridg the above, very interesting letters Gay and Mr. Bamend have been received. cesarily deferred till next week .- n. w. c.

Enit Casat, (between Rochester and Lockpett,) Aug 6, 1842.

n at Batavia, I seize the feisure time to count of our proceedings since I last From Utica we went to Cazenovia, where we ons meeting. Each evening the faroring in with their York wagons filled 5. 8, and 10, and seemed to be unwilat ten o'cluck, though meetings usually We met in the Free church, where 4 warm-hearted abolitionist, preaches a purified from all slavery taint, and prenost pleasing contrast to the pro-slavery nd it. The day after the Cazenovii n, we beld a meeting, afternoon and evemyton, where, though but a short notice a good audience attended.

are for the first time Gerrit Smith's circular, as of Madison county, announcing his inpreaching pulities on Sunday, or lecturing This move of his will not tend to make more popular with the clergy. Demyton, we went to Cortland, where our

but poorly attended during the day. ed the church question here, for the peoest miserably priest-ridden : so much so, that aght it very wrong for us to travel on the though our object is a most holy one. Mr. s lawyer, was President of the meeting,

Sunday we possed over to Ithaca, a beautiful and of Cayuga lake, where we might. The people seemed horrified at the free born American choosing his own com-I would have liked, I doubt not, to separate rom our company. The next morning we in the lake to Aurora, where we held a two neeting in a shelf of a house, kindly allowed us Methodists, as the other churches were too be prefaned by the cause of God's poor. the audience I observed Mr. Morgan, a whig member of Congress. Jacob Ferris joined

talike is a beautiful body of water, embosom og the hills, which rise gradually from its marhere fields are now yellow with the harvest, wand there a green patch of forest. One on to the modern mode of travelling is, beautiful spots are passed by, and while a journey from Boston to Niagara was rich from the beautiful scenes one was neces stan in, now we whirl over the whole route. one point of interest-the end of our jour-

est went to Seneca Palls, where we arrived heslay. Hearing that George Bradburn was win Waterloo the same evening, we all went was very fortunate that we did so, as he did we until just before nine o'clock. I filled up s until he came, and had a pleasant discussio big and democrat, who accused me of spenkof Van Buren and Clay. As the whig seem to think I spoke too harshly of Martin on, or the democrat of Clay, I felt quite sat alknew they were too partial to judge the of their friends. Our Convention at Seneca has a good one. The second day Abby Keled; and on the last evening the church was bed to suffocation, and many went away disap-Abby spoke in the evening, with great powstellinged the priests, lawyers, &c., to meet Sunday afternoon following, to discuss the of slavery in its political and ecclesiastica A. Bascom, a lawyer of the place, spoke d day of our meeting. He seemed to think understand how mighty a work we had en, for he saw difficulties never dreamed of He is a man of fine talents, but a whig, and brested in the constitutional reform which is hing to excite attention in this State. Among ags, he proposes a change in the qualification ed voters, who have long been oppressed lite. Bryant, the podt, is one of the leaders tter. I mean of the general reform-I don't

his views on the other question. stopped at Waterloo, staying with Thomas ock, one of the warmest friends of the cause region. He was most unfortunately sick, und To attend the meeting, but his family all atha much lightens the labors of the agents sent from thence to Rechester by the cars. them Thomas Thumb, the diearf in body, and it fortunate for them that the dwarfs in mind, we have seen many, are not as apparent to We found the other party at Rochester, sub the exception of John, all well. Had I I would speak of their conventions, but must want of room.

Yours truly, W. A. WHITE.

A Proposition.

The General Agent would be most happy to ex to receipth, with delinquent subscribers, for a ity of specie or good bank notes. The present the year is one we have the most difficulty testing the demands upon us; and, unless ou ers adopt the above system of exchange, the annot receive his hire. Will our friends dis their duty, and relieve us from embarassment ately, sending money by the postmasters of pective towns, without waiting for any "more The Brotherhood of Thieves.

This little book, a valuable one for its statements of tive principle or its measures. But I think that a facts, but still more so for the truth of its phraseology candid mind will require more proof than the

are not menaces or threats.

ame standard by which other books are judged.

one can only reply: let every man's word represent principles, and obtaining the sanction of temperane the flute.

thing of the kind must needs be; for it is a difficulty inherent in the nature of language. It is a legal their masters and those who go no farther than the cating their rights by resorting to physical force,' will all feel an objection to the last clause of this teetotal pledge which says, 'We will do no act to premeans as they may think proper to adopt."

Here seems to be an oversight which makes Mr. Foster seem ambiguous; and we could wish the phraseology changed. Both right and expediency-(if indeed 'there be two of them') demand that we should be perfectly and sincerely explicit in our assurances to the master and the slave, that bloody insurrection, though it may be less dreadful than slavery, is yet, in our view, no sufficient way to secure its oval. Freedom can never grow from force.

Otherwise we consider the pledging plan, simply as measure: and, like an anti-slavery fair, a political organization or abstinence from the products of slaveabor, it will meet and carry forward some minds, and like them, will do no harm white used subordinately not erected into a test or principle.

The book closes as follows: page of our country's history; and is deeply felt and in discharging the painful duty which devolved be true, then, surely, the day has come when 'one in view—the redemption of the oppressor from his shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to guilt, and the oppressed from his chains. To this darling object of my heart, this letter is now dedicated. As it goes out, through you, to the public, a voice of terrible warning and admonition to the guilty oppressor, but of consolation, as I trust, to the despairing slave, I only ask for it, that it may be received with the same kindness, and read with the same candor, in which it has been written.'

Weekell the state of the washingtonians are not fools; and whatever the editor of the Journal may anticipate, I think they will not be frightened into good behaviour by this bugbear that he has tricked out for their benefit. upon me in this regard, I have had but a single object be true, then, surely, the day has come when

We shall extract Mr. Foster's clear and powerful pening of his subject in the next number of the Lib-

This valuable letter is for sale at the anti-slavery noms, 25 Cornhill, 12 1-2 ets per copy; one third less by the quantity .- m. iv. c.

nians.

The August number of the Temperance Journal is fifthly, there are total abstinence men unreformed. narked by attacks of an extraordinary and virulent brings against the Washingtonian enterprise general-ly, and against individuals engaged in it, it is to be using a temperance publication for the propagation of oped that he knows himself-for he certainly has a particular theology. But let that pass. embodied but very few of them in his articles. The astonishing assertion have any foundation in truth? charges are of the most indefinite description, withdestroying the confidence of Washingtonians in one another, it is right that they should be met by as general a denial by those who have the means of knowing the truth. I cannot speak from personal knowless and hypocrites?' Such wholesale assertions, unthree years, and for them I can boldly answer. But fidence of Washingtonians in one another by vague what is true of them I firmly believe to be true also of and, for all that appears, groundless charges, and all gentitive Washingtonians wherever they may be drive them into the ranks of the Union by exciting found; and shall continue in that belief until the edition. ges against them.

aware of the existence of a ' feeling of hostility to the [This article first appeared in the Norfolk Washing-Mass Temperance Union to a very considerable extent tonian.] among those who rally under the Washingtonian flag. If the editor means that many Washingtonians

in characterising slavery, its abettors and their apolo- editor adduces, before it believes that their opinions, gists, is written by our brother Stephen S. Poster. or their expression of them, spring from the mean

of course they cannot accept or approve of its distin-

That it may have the widest possible circulation will the beather wish of every lover of freedom. Owing to the inconsistency of human beings, it is a fact there is no carried on the Washingtonian movement to its pretheory so erroneous that a man may not live a righteous sent point of success. The editor also enlarges upon life while entertaining it; nor any so powerful and perfect that a man may not adopt it and yet live wick-movement owes to the friends of the Union, and imedly. We, therefore, rejoice in a book like this; so plies, at least, the charge of ingratitude against them eminently practical in its character, attacking sins and for presuming to retain their own opinions as to the not doctrines. We rejoice in it for the sake of the best management of the enterprise against those of auti-slavery cause; since it is one morality that is their benefactors, and threatens them with the loss of important to its success, and not one ductrine. It is their patronage unless they deserve it better! If the seldom one meets with a book so little tinctured with Washingtonians generally have been influenced by ndividual theory, and so full of appeals to the common he motives the editor attributes to them in the forma beling and common sense of mankind. It is just what tion or expression of their opinions, or if they can be New England wants, groaning as she is through all induced to abandon either, by the motives he set be her pro-slavery institutions, with doctrinal dissertations and disquisitions, and all manner of metaphysical po-The next objectionable article is entitled ' Mechan The outery of the pro-slavery world makes abn- ical Analysis, and contains an account of the various litionists severely critical in their judgment of each other; but yet, on the closest examination, we can find an are composed. First, there are good men, of

but a word, which even a committee of lexicographers, course. Secondly, there are 'hawk-eyed and hungry (always supposing them as true-hearted as Dr. Johnson office-seckers' in search of votes! who intend by on the subject of slavery,) would think to be misapplied. joining the Washingtonians to secure the votes of both The word denunciation and its derivations is hardly temperance and anti-temperance men! As this is an applicable to anything that is contained in this book, entirely new suggestion to me, I shall not enlarge up though the writer seems to suppose it is so. In the on it without fuller consideration. But this I can say, sense of proclaiming or warning it is, but not in the that if any rumseller ever vote for any Washingtonia English sense, of threatening. Statements of facts in consequence of any saying or doing of his in any we not menaces or threats.

We find but one or two sentences by which the seller of a very remarkable species. Thirdly, there peculiar religious views of the author can be inferred. are the non-resistants. This class, it seems on the The book, in short, is unique in its freedom from authority of the editor, exerts an excensive influence peculiarities, when judged, as it ought to be, by the in the Washingtonian ranks, and 'press their pecu liar doctrines through the medium of temperance meet If one is asked, if one would have others imitate ings and publications; 'they are guilty of 'the arti-Mr. Foster's plain, ponderous, unmistakable style, fice of concealing in resolutions the essence of their his iden; and one can but wish that the insufficiency conventions and societies upon them, while they well of language to represent the enormity of slavery, were know that those conventions would repudiate those more generally felt. There is nothing turgid or principles in a distinct and tangible shape; 'they, bombastic in our author's style. The instrument he moreover, exert more influence in controlling many uses is in time and tune with the music of the full of cur Washingtonian Societies than any other class Anti-Slavery Band. It is neither his blame nor his of men; he states the fact that those who vote for praise that that instrument is the trombone and not non-resistance in the shape of temperance resolutions, may understand what they are doing; and he pro On the cover of the book is a form of a tee-total tests,' with great justice, if his assertions be true anti-slavery pledge; which is indefinite, as every- against honest, but unreflecting men, being by ingenious management, made to give their sanction to doctrines they disbelieve, and principles which, if they proverb that a lawyer never yet drew the instrument recognized, they would repudiate.' If there be any that one more skilful could not drive a coach and six such profligate and unprincipled men, as the editor of through. Every man, sincere or insincere, will of the Journal describes, who are guilty of these dishoncourse put his own construction upon the words of est and disingenuous practices, they deserve all the this, settling for himself the meaning of practically contempt and censure that can be heaped upon them. pledged '- 'political and ecclesiastical connexions But it has never been my hap to fall in with them dissolved, &c.; while, both those who think it wrong As to the county of Norfolk, I can speak with absofor slaves to attain their freedom by the shughter of their masters and those who go no farther than the entiment of the American Society, that they will There are, I believe, but two persons who profess to never in any way countenance the oppressed in vinditaken a prominent part in Washingtonian meetings in this county-if indeed there be more than one-the Rev. John M. Spear, of Weymouth-who deserves the vent the slaves from gaining their liberty by such name of an active Washingtonian. In this county, at least, and I presume in every other, the editor in attributing to the non-resistants 'more influence than any other class of men'-does them honor over much We believe their inordinate influence, and their abuse of it for their own purposes equally figments of a heated imagination. The assertion is merely ridiculous as far as the experience of Norfolk county is concerned. That men engaged warmly in one or the other of the political parties, as most of the prominent Norfolk Washingtonians are, should be cheuted into endorsing nonresistance, is as absurd as it is false that any such attempt to cheat them has been made. All who have attended the Conventions in this county will bear witness, that the question of 'legal sussion' has been argued by non-resistants, as by others, on its own merit, alone-on the expediency of applying legal coercion to this form of crime-and not on the rightfulness of applying it to any. They will further testify that non-"These allegations are all supported by evidence which none can controvert, and which no impartial mind can doubt. The truth of them is seen on every resistance proper, when it has been introduced by its opponents. I have no reason to believe that the proportion of non-resistants among prominent Washing more than two millions of our enchained countrymen, who now demand their plundered rights at their hands. In making this heart-rending and appalling disclosure of their hypocrisy and crimes, I have spoken with of their hypocrisy and crimes, I have spoken with great plainness, and at times, with great severity; but it has been the severity of truth, and love. I have said that only, which I could not in kindness withhold: classes—the knaves and the fools. If those assertions

It is remarkable that in the midst of this diatribe against the non-resistants, the editor pauses to declare that they are ' men many of whom are among our personal friends, and for whom we entertain the highest respect.' I presume that he does not mean to include among these any of the men who have been guilty of these mean and villanous practices that he denounces. I could as easily feel sentiments of friendship and re-The Temperance Journal and the Washingto- spect for one who bears false witness against his neighbor. Fourthly, there are the 'reformed men.' And,

This last class, it appears, is numerous. They were description upon the Washingtonian movement, and vicious men in other respects, 'rum they have droppon the character of its friends. It contains charges ped, but cling to other vicious propensities, indulgence which, if true, should justly deprive the movement, and their corrupt and infidel principles. They have and those of its members who have been guilty of the a mortal hatred to religion, which they carry into all lishonest practices alleged against them, of the confi- their labors, and let no opportunity pass to give it a ence and respect of the public. What ground the blow. They are naturally the children of the devil, and editor of the Journal has for the grave accusations he his works they will do!' One disposed to be captious out specifications as to the guilty individuals or the in the ranks who entertain opinions differing from the particulars of their guilt. To such an indictment no editor and his friends? That there may be immoral one can be called upon to plead in the court of com- Washingtonians is very possible, but can it be that mon sense, any more than in a court of law; but when they are 'many?' As far as my own acquaintance vague statements are made for the plain purpose of with them goes, I should not hesitate to pronounce edge of all the Washingtonians in the land. But I do supported by proof, are no arguments of a good cause profess to have some acquaintance with those of Nor- This is the substance of the 'mechanical analysis.' Its folk county, and with their proceedings for the last object is obvious. It is designed to weaken the conitor of the Journal shall have substantiated his char- will suffer themselves to be thus dragooned out of their opinions remains to be seen. I think that most of The leading article in the Journal is called forth by them know whereabouts they stand, and will not be one in the New-Bedford National Standard, contain- easily cajoled or bullied from their position. If there ing a plain expression of its editor's opinions as to the is to be a conflict between the old school temperance character of the last Annual Report of the Union, men and the dew, I am sure that it is not of our seek and of the Society that sanctioned it. In this article ing. But if it be forced upon us we must do our best, the editor of the Journal affirms that he has long been that the truth may not suffer in our hands.—E. Q.

West India Emancipation .- The colored people cel West India Emancipation.—The colored people celeptated this great event in a very becoming manner yesterday. Several excellent addresses were made-people to this city, and one by Mr. Miles, of this city, and on

Hingham Anti-Slavery Fair.

Ch, give your presence, one and all, Bright freedom's friends, at DERBY HALL, On Wednesday, August thirtieth For there the goddess Ruson snith You'll see each style of cap and collar, Most cheaply purchased at a dollar; Or even at prices somewhat smaller, Rich and elaborate they all are. Particulars are not for us ;-The task would try Autolyeus. Cushions, cuffs, and needle-cases Aprons, bags and mats and laces, Jointed dolls, with waxen faces, Sitting primly in their places; Lilliputian tubs and boxes-Each tub full of baby's socks is,-Each sock knit from Hingham flocks is,-Come and buy, or send your proxies! The catalogues if duly made out, Would take the time that Walpole laid out, What time from Parliament he staid out, And all his cash for nicknacks paid out; For which his memory no'er will fade out While all the words he boldly said out To vote the horrible slave-trade out, Have never fitly been displayed out. Our friends in Hingham date not spend Large sums in printing-therefore send To beg of every Boston friend,-The 'LIBERATOR,' 'WORLD' and 'REGISTER' To diligently set the edge astir Of friendly feeling in their neighbors To come and aid the Hingham labors. The steamboat, General Lincoln, 's ready, To take each gentleman and lady :-(Low pressure, splendid, safe, commodic In all things right-in nothing odious; Just having undergone repair; New-coppered, and reduced the fare.) Two ninepences is all you pay,-Leaves foot of Pearl-street thrice a day ; -9 A. M. 1 and 5 too, P. M. And on you glide like fairy dream, To Hingham's lovely village, where Carriages waiting stand, to bear You onward to the Ladies' Fair: Ice creams and coffee wait you there Green waving trees and cool fresh air Come! cast aside each city care, And for one day entreated be By freedom to wish all men free !

J. R. Giddings and J. Q. Adams. The former of these gentlemen makes good antislavery speeches, writes good anti-slavery letters, wishes to get a chance to vote for abolition in the Disparty, receives the political support (if it be not a our labor has not been in vain, trifling as it may apmisnomer to call any thing the Emancipator can do by that name,) of third party: while Mr. Giddings is sults. now hotly opposed in his congressional district both is as much too thorough for both these sorts of partisans, as the Massachusetts member, in the eyes of ev-

ery true abolitionist, is too far short.

The one principle on which Liberty party is founded, and without which it ceases to exist is, to vote for no candidate of either Whig or Democratic parties. experienced clergyman. The tactics that worked to his thinking, well, in Congregational and Presbyterian camps, are feeble in caucusses and congresses. If Mr.

Sad Casualty in the Editor's Family. With much pain we learn by a letter from Mr. Garrison, that during the latter part of last week a serious misfortune befel his family. When riding in a wagon in Northampton with a part of them, he drove horse down to a watering-place by the road-side, and after getting out of the wagon and hitching up the of his boys into the mud and water. Mr. G. got the third Tuesday of the present month. them all up as soon as he could, when he found his wife's arm fractured, her mother's hip dislocated, and John Bailey was chosen Chairman, and Wm Serrington Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were ofconveyed home, and at the last accounts, though suffering much pain, they were as comfortable, through the kind offices of friends, as circumstances would the mover. After a full and patient hearing on both

'The White Mountain Torrent.'

fountain-head is ever full, though its gates are ever located, our condition is one and the same thing, ing away, with an impetuosity which must sweep cause we believe that to know the evils under which ham Washingtonian says of him, and the stream upon cure for the evil which is the effect, is to do away the

which he rides :- v. We perceive from the White Mountain Torrent, 'We perceive from the White Mountain Torrent, that both the taverns in the town of Franklin, N. H. have kicked 'old Alchy' out of doors, and transformed their establishments into Temperance Houses. We don't wonder the cause is looking up in the Granite State. The way the Torrent pours down its weekly floods of cold water upon the old shattered hulk of Intemperance, is a caution to all lovers of the 'critter,' and the wonder is that any thing, in the shape of rum, can for a moment withstand its impetuosity. Now-Hampshire is deatined to take a high stand in the cause of Washingtonian reform. By the way, that 'Old Man of the Mountain' is a rare fellow, and no mistake. He handles his sen as though

An assignee's notice in the Washington (N. C.) Whig, announces for sale among other articles' an in-terest in a negro man, named Peter, it being one-third of one-eighth of said negro.'

D' We hope the title of each 'owner' is always made clear, in such cases, for any obscurity in legal technicalities in reference to it might lead the contend ing belligerants, in the height of their rage, to slice up the bones and sinews of contention into one-third of one-eighth,' or even smaller pieces, in true and valiant 'chivalrie' style, to display the nobleness of the generous sons of the South.' But what must be the enviable situation of the 'happy' slave in another respect : One master commands him to do this, and another commands him to do that-one command him to do the other thing, and another commands him not to do it; he cannot stir without displeasing one, and of course rendering himself liable to the sanguinary punishment of the most sanguinary code of laws-the laws for the protection of the vilest system of slavery that the sun ever shone upon.'- r.

The Hon. Rufus Choate has accepted the invitation of the New-England Society of New-York city, to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Society, on the 22d of December next. Mr. Webster, it is stated, will be present.

For the Liberator I have no Influence.

What if the little rain should say, So small a drop as I Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields— I'll tarry in the sky?

What if a shining beam of neon Should in its fountain stay, Because its feeble light alone Cannot create a day?

Doth not each rain-drop help to form The cool, refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower? Southern Churchman.

I do not know what I could do for the cause of abolition, if I were interested in it,' was the answer of friend a short time since, on whom we were urg ing the duty of attention to the subject. In a differ ent sense from that in which the speaker uttered the words, the observation is thost true. We do not know what we can do for any cause, until we are interested in it. The will must be called into action before its mighty energies can be realized. The importance of the object must be felt, before the faith sufficient to remove mountains will come to our aid, and lead us on to the work. But once thoroughly persuaded in our own minds, and warmed in our hearts, what bounds can be set to individual power? Unless we could trace the effects of every word we have spoken, and every action we have performed, we never car know the extent of the influence we have exerted. Perhaps our sphere is humble, and few will regard what we say. But among those few, some leading mind may be impressed with the truths we utter, and principles may be formed, and plans carried into ac tion, the beneficial effects of which will greatly ex ceed any thing we could have accomplished by direct efforts. 'Let no man,' says an excellent writer, " say he is destined to be useless in the world. It would be a reflection on his Maker, if true; it is a reflec tion on his own ignorance or indolence. In some way or other all can benefit society. The sincere de sire will soon ascertain the most efficient means, be they by tongue or pen, by word or deed, by private or public effort, by solitary endeavor or ready co-operation.' If all can benefit society, it is equally true that it is the duty of all so to do. We were not placed in this world to dream out an idle existence, but to contribute our part toward the progress of the human race in all that is purifying and elevating. However limited our powers may be, it is our duty to use those powers. He who gave them will require of us only what they are suited to perform. But all which they can perform he does require. If but one talent is entrusted to our care, the obligation to improve that one is equally binding as if the number had been greater. We have each our own separate work to do. But all these separate works must be fitly trict of Columbia, and for the removal of every taint joined together to accomplish the great designs of slavery from our Constitution and country. The latter, though he makes good speeches, and writes good letters, resists overy proposition that he should the most complicated machinery be deranged by the vote for abolishing slavery in the District, and actumost minute part ceasing to move. The precise really has aided the slaveholders to shuffle aside the lation which we sustain in the great machinery of very petitions which he could not choose but present society we may not be able to ascertain. But let us without incurring the most flagrant disgrace. Yet faithfully perform the office assigned us; and when Mr. Adams, though the regular candidate of the Whig the vast result is made manifest, we should find that

When we look at the deeply rooted institution of by Whigs and third party men. The Ohio member slavery in the United States, and reflect on the amount of prejudice and selfishness which are interested in its support; and the indifference of the many which forms a scarcely less strong barrier against the efforts of those who would break the chains of the captive, timid and cautious spirits are ready to exclaim, 'Who is sufficient for these things?' Mr. Adams, the skilful, practised statesman from his rately, no one. But the union of all hearts that are youth, has proved too much for Mr. Leavitt, the inneighbor as ourself, and to do to others as we would that they should do unto us; and that faith in the promises of God which will call forth the power he eavitt had but preserved his integrity, he might dictated terms to statesmen. As it is, he has no choice faithful servants to go on conquering and to conquer, but to submit to let statesmen avail themselves of until the 'kingdom of Jesus' shall be established on earth, and peace and love take the place of strife and M. H. A. oppression

* W. J. Fox.

The Colored Convention. NEW BEDFORD, 8th mo. 14th, 1843.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting wa held on Friday evening, Aug. 11th, at the Third bridle, he attempted to turn the horse into the road Christian Church, to take into consideration the subagain, in doing which the wagon made too short a ject of sending delegates to a National Convention of curve, tipped and threw his wife, her mother, and one colored people, to be held in the city of Buffalo, on

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Berry.

fered by Nathaniel A. Borden, and ably sustained by sides of the question, the resolutions were passed with but two dissenting voices:

Whereas, we believe that to know the condition of This sprightly little sheet, which we often find the nearly 400,000 nominally free colored people in buried under a load of huge, unwieldly, stupid and these United States, a Convention like that proposed heartless, sectarian and party papers on our table, to be held in Buffalo the present month, is not neceskeeps up its stream of cold water, in 'torrent' force, sary; because we believe that every day's experience upon King Alcohol, and will yet drown him out. Its shows us most plainly that no matter where we are hoisted; and the 'Old Man of the Mountain' comes universal proscription on account of color, growing down through them sparkling and foaming, and dash- out of the infernal system of American slavery; beaway all barriers to its course. Hear what the Ded- we are suffering, is not to core them, and that the only cause; which is American slavery; because the Con vention does not propose any measures to reach the cause of the evil; because it is exclusive in its character, calling only on colored men; because we be lieve it a useless waste of time and money, both of which, if judiciously expended in diffusing throughout the land the principles of anti-slavery, would sooner bring about a more desirable state of things and do much more to ameliorate the condition of the bond and free in our land; because we believe that measures are now urged by the friends of freedom way, that 'Old Man of the Mountain' is a rare fellow, and no mistake. He handles his pen as though he was not altogether unacquainted with its use. The rearing tempests and forked lightning which play about his granite brow, strike not a greater dread into the beart of the weary traveller below, than do the 'words that breathe and the thoughts that burn,' which weekly emanate from his pen, strike into the cowardly breasts of the retreating legions of old King Alcohol himself.' which, if properly encouraged by the colored people them remain in the condition of goods and chattels therefore;

Resolved. That for each and all the above reason and to which may be added the fact that many of the prominent movers in this scheme are men who, a few years since, in a time of trial, basely deserted the tru friends of the slave, (and consequently the slave him self,) and went over to the ranks of new organization we, therefore, for want of confidence in them, are no in favor of the Convention.

Resolved, That we believe the proposition to es tablish an organ for the colored people, is an old story revived, in order to gain support for a sectation paper, the organ of a clique, who are seeking their own es pecial benefit, as was the fact in the case of the Colored American.

Resolved, That we would recommend the 50,000 colored people in the State of New-York, to remem ber their brethren in bonds, by first doing something for the support of the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard,' that unwavering advocate for and organ of the colored people, an organ which, while it fearlessly as serts the rights of the free colored man, does not for get the millions of enslaved colored Americans.

Voted, That the proceedings be published in th Liberator. JOHN BAILEY, Chairman.

Wu. Serrington, Secretary.

Smith School, Belknap-Street.

The annual exercise of this school took place on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. There were as many of the scholars in attendance, probably, as on any former occasion, and many of the parents, though not so good a number as usual, which is accounted for undoubtedly from the early hours set for the performance. There were not many strange spec tators present to witness what appeared, in our judgment, the most orderly exhibition we have ever seen in this school. The Committee appeared in good season to see the scholars pass through the various exercises of the day. The scholars acquitted themselves very well, and reflected considerable credit upon the school. In point of behavior, I never known them to conduct better.

On account of the limited time, some of the scholars were rather hurried, which took from their reading some of that sweetness and beauty which otherwise would have been imparted. Prizes were presented to seven of them by Mr. Emerson, accompanied with appropriate remarks, congratulating parents, scholars and teachers, on the present condition and prospect of the school. This exhibition, I believe, has given pretty general satisfaction; and we understood that the colored teachers were invited to dine at Faneuil Hall with other instructors, and that two of them attended, and were well received. So. upon the whole, this year's affairs have passed off well; and, for one, I am pleased to see the change now taking place in public sentiment, that merit, not color, shall constitute the MAN.

TELEMAQUE.

Anti-Slavery Conventions in Ohio.

In conjunction with the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will continue a series of Conventions

At Utica, Licking County, on Monday, the 28th of August, to continue two days.

At Woodberry, Delaware, on Friday, the 25th—

wo days.
At Green Plain, Clark County, on Wednesday, the

At Green Plain, Clark County, on Wednesday, the 30th—two days.

All of this second series except the first, to commence at 9, A. M. and to be attended by John A. Collins and George Bradburn of Messachisetts, Frederick Douglass, late of ——, in the land of human chattels, where he is still claimed as 'property.'

Let all who love liberty—who sympathize with the bondman in his degradation—be aroused to attend these Conventions, and let every abolitionist resolve to take two of his pro-slavery neighbors with him to hear the gospel of liberty proclaimed.

On Monday, the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society

On Monday, the 4th of September, the first anniversary of the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will convene at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Liberty Hall, at Oakland, Clinton County. On this occasion we shall probably have present all the speakers who attend both these series of Conventions, besides our own Morris, and Lewis, and Chase, and Thomas, with Dr. Bailey, and our friends generally, who are active in the Ohio Society. We wish to see our fixed scene up by the theorems to constitute our triends cannot be the second trace when the second trace were the second second trace when the second trace were the second second trace when the second trace were the second second trace were the second second trace when the second second trace were the second secon friends come up by the thousand, to consult upon what next is to be done in our moral warfare. From Oak-land our Eastern friends will probably pass into Indiana, and hold Conventions there—returning again through the southern part of this State, and holding meetings on their way to Peonsylvania. It is to be hoped these toil-worn and slavery-scar-

red champions of freedom will receive a cordin wel-come, and such assistance in conveying them from one meeting to the next, as is befitting Western hespitality.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Ohio

A. S. Society.

A. BROOKE, Sec. A. S. Society,

Monetary and Business Affairs.—The business of the month of July has probably been heavier than in any corresponding month for many years, and we believe few men can be found in any section who do not feel well satisfied with the present and prospective state of trade. It is undemiable, we think, that the business not only of New-Englane, but of the entire West and South, is in a decidedly healthy and flourishing condition. From general depression and stagnation which prevailed not many months back, we have a universal feeling of confidence and activity.—The staple manufactures of New-England have kept pace in their upward tendency with the productions of the soil in the South and West, and the laborer is in consequence more adequately rewarded for his toil. consequence more adequately rewarded for his toil. Oil and candles have also advanced some 25 to 30 per cent. This state of things considered with the fact that money, already plenty at 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and apparently getting even more abundant, with domestic exchanges healthy and equalized almost to a specie point presents an interesting view to the to a specie point, presents an interesting view to the statesman or the man of business.—Clark's Bank Note

From Florida .- We have recent advices from St. From Florida.—We have recent advices from St. Augustine, via Savannah. Gen. Worth has been out on a visit to the few Indians remaining in the Territory, and finds them so humble and friendly that it will hardly be possible for the white villains who uniformly infest their neighborhood to embroil them in another war.

The settlement of Florida, under the Armed Occupation Law, is rapidly progressing. It is believed that 200,000 acres have been already taken up. Probably all that is worth anything will follow, and so the Territory that has cost the People of the United States

Territory that has cost the People of the United States over \$40,000,000 will not them just nothing. Well: better so than to have it a continual bill of expense to

them.

A good many of the People are disposed to have the Territory divided into two, which would afford two Territorial Governments, with their respective trains of leeches on the breast of Uncle Sam. We trust Congress will never consent to this division, nor to any admission of Florida into the Union, until some any admission of Florida into the Union, until some decisive steps are taken toward the payment of her Public Debt, so improvidently contracted and so infamously repudiated. We have enough Repudiating States in the Union already to disgrace us ineffaceably until the last farthing of their debts are paid and for half a century thereafter. Let us sternly resolve never to become voluntarily partakers in these villanies or their blasting infame. o become voluntarii heir blasting infamy.

Shark Caught .- A lurge animal of the Shark spe-Shark Caught.—A single animal of the Shark spe-cies was taken on Monday morning week at Nahant, having got entangled in a fishing net. It is about ten feet long, including the tail, and is estimated to weigh 175 pounds. The skin is to be stuffed and added to the interesting collection of natural curiosities of the Lynn Natural History Society. It is commonly known as the 'single-tailed Shark.'

MARRIFD-In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. William Williams, to Miss Mary A. Lawrence; by the same, on the 20th Mr. Charles G. Tash to Miss. Nancy C. Gaul.

DIED.—In Providence, on Sunday evening last, Sarah Whipple, wife of Mr. Wm. M. Webster, and laughter of the late Mr. James Yerrinton, aged 35.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

A Fair will be held at Derby Hall, in Hingham, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Such articles as are usually found at a Fair will be offered for sale, including refreshments, coffee iccorrange. Ac.

will be offered for safe, including retreshments, col-fee, ice-creams, &c.

The Fair will be open at 10 o'clock, A. M;, if the weather is favorable, if not, the first picasant day; and we carnestly request all who sympathise with the oppressed to aid us in our efforts in their behalf.

oppressed to aid us in our efforts in their benau.

Donations of any kind thankfully received.

MARY W. LINCOLN,
MARY H. SPRAGUE,
MARY H. LINCGLN,
MARY L. GARDNER,

SUSAN F. WILDER.

DENTAL SURGERY. Dr. S. BRAMHALL, Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Boston, R and strangers visiting the city, who stand in need of the operations of a Dentist, that he may be found at his office, corner of Washington-street and

found at his office, corner of Washington-street and La Grange Plane, where all operations on the teeth, necessary either for beauty or preservation, are performed upon scientific and philosophical principles. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling decayed teeth with gold, thereby arreating the progress of disease, and rendering them useful for many years. Dr. B. having had many years practical experience, is confident that the can give stitefaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. Mineral teeth, from one to a full set, inserted in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All operations warranted. Extracting 25 cts.; other charges in proportion.

459 Washington-st. corner La Grange Place.

WANTED,

A COLORED BOY to serve as assistant porter out of the city, a good situation for one who can come well recommended.

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

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Letters and commun

ABVERTISEMENTS Of inserted three time

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OL. XIII .--

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From the Democratic Review. NOW AND THEN. A DIALOGUE.

Written under a picture representing the last man hung in Massuchusetts for stealing. BY HARRY FRANCO

Now. Merciful Heaven ! unmerciful men ! What is it I see hanging there, brother Then? (Abruptly exclaiming, young Now thus began.) Then. That, brother Now ?- (points to the gallows)

why, that is a man. -But wherefore thus suddenly stricken with grief: 'Tis true it's a man, but the man was a thief? The scoundrel purloined a huge round of prime beef Indeed, he confessed it, and foolishly said, That his wife and his children were crying for b

Now. Crying for bread! Did the man want food Was it guilty to take for his famishing brood?

Oh, dear brother Then, was it thus in your time? Was poverty, brother, the poor wretch's crime? And pray, my good Then, do answer me, whether The wife and the children were hung up together?

Then. Ho! ho! brother Now, but your question i rich;

Yourself, in my time, would have swung for a witch The man, my dear Now, with the beef in his maw, Was hung to fulfill a nice point of the law; His wife more respectably died in her bed, Heart-broken or starved, and his children were fed At the poor-house awhile, and doubtless you'll learn That they, for some crime, have been hung in their

Mankind, you will find, are so strangely perverse, That in spite of the gallows they grow worse and Worse.

Now. Poor man! So they hung him up there fo a show, Like a signboard to swing in the wind too and fro

See his rags, how they flutter and flaunt on the air; Like moss from a tree hangs his dark matted hair; His children look up to their father and cry, And wonder why he above others should fly; But wonder still more at his daugling up there Without wings, unlike all other fowls of the nir. See, the crows gather round with their ominous caw Like professional folk that exult in the law; There's a soul of a Jeffries, or Campbell, no doubt, In a suit of black feathers, cateering about, Of black-conted parsites (Heralds of Peace!) Who took charge of a fold for the sake of a fleece; Still thirsty for blood, though at large in the sky, Wherever there's crime and a carcass they fly.

Then. Ho! ho! my young master, your manner are rude;

All your reasons are false, all your doctrines are crude ; I can prove to you clear as the breath that you draw, That hanging is rightful by Levitical law.

Now. Well dear brother Then, I've no time to dis-

And I might not your long-winded speeches refute This world I am heir to I find such a state in, That really I haven't much leisure for prating. But leave not, I beg you, that death-bearing tree, With its horrible fruit, as a keepsake for me. You will leave me enow for the Devil's applause, In your prisons, and fetters, and barbarous laws.

I stand on the spot that once bounded your view, And beyond see a horizon hidden from you, Though a mist seems to rise in the distant profound, It is fringed with a hallo, reflecting a bound Unbedimmed by a cloud, which the Future shall see When he stands on this spot now a boundary to me.

[The following simple, yet beautiful illustration of the power of forbearance and kindly remonstrance on the part of those trampled in the dust, furnishes a great the part of those further advanced in life, who despise the colored people, because, as a class, they have long been hewers of wood, and drawers of water to their oppressing brethren. Would that the latter class be wise and repent, like the haughty white boy—recognize the colored people as their brethren and equals, the all was live together in his lead, in neare a superior to the property of the colored people as their brethren and equals, that all may live together in this land, in peace and brotherly love, thereby acknowledging that God has made of one blood all the human family, and thus evince to the world their readiness to do to others, as they would wish others to do to them.—Voice of Freedom.]

From the Portland Tribune THE PENITENT BOY. Clear out, you nigger !- we don't choose To have you in our play ;' So said a Christian father's son, And turned with scorn away

The little black hav, as the tear Came dropping from his eyes, Said kindly to the haughty lad, "Tis not so in the skies.

There, in the songs of heavenly love, The souls of all unite-And God does ne'er the question ask, If they were black or white.

Although you cast contempt on me, Nor let me join your play, To-night I will remember you, And for your welfare pray.'

These kind, soft words, like arrows sure, Were fastened in his heart-And in the haughty white boy's eyes The tears began to start.

He asked forgiveness of the black, And then he wept aloud : To play with you I never will In future be too proud.'

Together, hand in hand, they went To some sequestered spot; First one, and then the other prayed, And heavenly wisdom sought

And now, whene'er they meet, they speak In kindness and in tove And hope when God shall call them hence,

To rest in peace above. From the N. Y. Tribune.

AROUSE, YE MEN OF IRON MOULD. Arouse! ye men of iron mould, Men of the strong and sinewy nrm-

Your souls are yet unstained by gold, Your conscience free from its alarm. Lift up your heads! why hang they down? Why fetter the free spirit thus? Labor is not misfortune's frown-We live for you, and you for us.

Too long you've groveled in the dust, Too long been Pity's willing slaves, Fearing your nobler powers to trust Beyond their deep and living graves. God made you men, and men ye are, Then let new fires within you burn. Awake from thraidom, burst each bar,

And all repelling actions spurn Rise in your strength-but iron bands With which your souls have long been be Will prove but threads in giant hands, When action with your rights is found : Shake off your chains! Wealth is not worth, And live a freeman, not a clod,

Nor dare to let a humble birth Destroy the cternal gifts of God!

Then rise to being-rise and claim The been that Heaven to Labor gives-Though but a smile—the proudest fame For which man dies, for which he lives-No longer hiss the earth, but scorn Oppression's shafts against ye hurl'd, And rise in power from Virtue born,

For, Atlas-like, ye bear the world!

and it goes almost far enough to dislodge them from sectarism, and to bring them upon the true platform of the true church—'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst.' We hope the Journal will 'feel obliged' to look further into 'this matter,' for their 'own sakes,' and that they will publish the result of their investigations, for the sake of their readers. With their present position on the sake of their readers. With their present position on the sake of their caders. With their present position on the sake of their caders. With their present position on the sake of their caders. With their present position on the sake of their caders. With their present position on the sake of their caders. With their present position on the sake of the ordaining bishops and coun cils, we could find nothing but the general deductions of history coming down from 'the fathers.' Not priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa churches is ansoluties to priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa churches is ansoluties to priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa churches is ansoluties. The fathers.' Not priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the sinner is about to pass into eternity, and the priest says to him, 'Grasp this chain, so very long that it is a considered in the since is a solution of history coming down from 'the fathers.' Not priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in any one of the three great Episcopa when the priest or bishop in an that it was fast hooked to the foundation of the apostles, and that in all its ten thousand links there is not one unsound?—the utmost that the priest can therein. But, the cry of 'infidel,' though emanating from a Satanic church, is still of potent power over it will hold you.'

As we cannot tell how long we may be occupied.

There is a great deal of discussion these days about the identity of the church. So many cry 'Here she is,' that none but a very steady man can avoid being confused. The Romanists declare that theirs is the holy Catholic church, out of which there is no it must be through the 'uncovenanted mercy' of God. Jo Smith sets up the same claim for his church of 'Latter Day Saints:' and various other denominations insist that though salvation may be secured out of their pale, yet they have certain special external which constituted the sine qua non of the church.' We have felt obliged, for our own visible church? We have felt obliged, for our own sakes, to look into this matter, and as it is the topic now up for discussion, we trust our readers will excuse us for laying before them the result of our investigation, though it may turn us aside for a movestigation, though it may turn us aside for a moment from our usual routine. We have noticed that each church, especially those most exclusive, boast greatly of their unity. Behold, says each, the unity of our church; and behold into how many sects all other pretenders are divided; and they tell us of the particular talisman in their position which guarantees this unity. Yet while the boast is in their lips, we see them fall asunder, and high church and low the Kirk of Scotland has witnessed a grand secesthe Kirk of Scotland has witnessed a grand seces-sion, and the Presbyterian church in this country is broken into equal parts. We notice, too, that not-withstanding these mighty severings, the claim of unity is as confidently asserted as ever, for each part and parcel is sure to allege that it is the whole church, showing that even the Doctors disagree, and are as much at fault as other men, only each cries, here she is.'

tending claims which are presented, we have been surprised to observe, that the indispensable quality, the philosopher's stone of the true church, is not anything which belongs to the people, but to the priests alone; so that to belong to the true church, is to fol-low a certain set of priests, and conform to their di-rections. With the Romanists, the Greeks, and the Episcopalians, it is the 'apostolic succession' of the clergy; and the same thing it is, if we understand the matter, which constitutes the exclusiveness of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, so far as they are exclusive. Without the presence of an ordained priest in apostolic succession, there is with them no authorized church. But as these (ex clusives among Presbyterians and Congregationalists) admit that salvation is to be had, and even by covenant, out of their churches, we have pursued our investigation of the matter chiefly with reference to nivestigation of the matter chieff with reference to the claims of the three great Episcopal churches of Rome, Greece and England. The proposition is, that the twelve apostles were an order of men con-stituting the nucleus of the church, and possessed the exclusive power to administer its ordinances and admit to its privileges; and that the power of the apostles has been transmitted, by regular succession, through the laying on of hands, from age to age, down to the present day; so that the bishops now extant, are the veritable personification and identification, so far as office and power are concerned, of the twelve apostles. The Romanists claim that the Pope is the successor of Peter, the superior, as it is alleged, of the apostles; and that the bishops are the successors of the rest, though which apostle each bishop personifies respectively, it is not attempted to determine. This is the doctrine, if we understand tright. From the bishops the grace is transferred to ask the first man who should step on the priests, and from the priests to the people, though the people never receive the power to pass it thanks among each other. Merely to belong to the church, is of no avail. The applicant must be admitted by is of no avail. The applicant must be admitted by the priest, and from him receive certain sacraments from time to time. It is upon these sacraments which the priest administers, that the prospect of eternal glory depends. Baptism is one of these sacraments. When administered by the consecrated hands of a priest, it implies the remission of sins, the regeneration of the recipient, and his admission into the kingdom of heaven; but any other man besides a priest might baptize his fellow-man a thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side, which do not exist here. I did not at once the discovery priest might baptize his fellow-man as thousand side of the priest, and the attractions it had for the poor-priest might be priest administers, that the prospect of the discovery priest might be priest administers, that the prospect of the country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for me.' I responded to this remark, by country for times, nay, pour all the waters of the Mississippi upon him, it would not wash out a single stain. The saclaws, to show that there were no distinctions in ramants, in fact, are all of no use, except when 'rightly administered,' but when so administered, they are effectual to eternal salvation. In examining set to these. In fine, the framers of our Constituthis plan of saving sinners, it seemed to us of the ut-most importance that every part of the history of this succession should be attested and brought home to each particular priest in the most minute and au-thentic form. If a mistake is made, it cannot be corrected. Heaven or hell hang upon the verity of the succession. If the conveyance was imperfect at any succession. If the conveyance was imperfect at any point of the eighteen hundred years, the whole chain money in the world cannot surmount.' of communication is broken, and the poor sinner who trusted in the priest, is lost forever. Upon this point Mississippi. I am a Creole. I have the blood of it is indispensable that we should be certain—Anso-the African race in my veins; but had I remained LUTELY CERTAIN. If a man only buys a lot of there, I could never, with all my power and efforts, ground upon the surface of this trancient world, he have secured that respect which is paid to the othis careful to examine the title backward to the ut- er races. I must have been content, had I been most record, and get a lawyer experienced in business to help him. With every new sale a memorandum of these searches is handed over with the other papers. Yet after all this care, how many titles prove defective. If therefore the eternal joy or sorrow of an immortal being is to be placed upon the historical succession of the administering priest, we should expect every priest to come with his 'searches' in his hand, carefully authenticated, from the is an advocate. We are both respected; historical succession of the administering priest, we should expect every priest to come with his 'searches' in his hand, carefully authenticated, from the is an advocate. We are both respected; historical succession of the administering priest, we should expect every priest to come with his 'searches' in his hand, carefully authenticated, from the is no disadvantage in it. All are respected alike, and this is the country for us.' es' in his hand, carefully authenticated, from the starting point of the apostles to the day of administering the sacrament. This is rendered indispensable, in as much as this power of life and death, this gift of the Holy Ghost, as it is still called, this mysinformant had dark hair, though it was not crisp, and dark eyes. His complexion was not darker than terious power of eternal import, produces no animal or mental sensation as it passes from one to another. Paris. Neither was there any thing to distinguish the desay of manner, from the middle classes terious power of eternal import, produces no animal or mental sensation as it passes from one to another. Propriest who receives it from the bishops does not be a sense of the priest who receives it from the bishops does not be a sense of the priest who receives it from the bishops does not be a sense of the priest who receives it from the bishops does not be a sense of the priest who receives a sense of the priest who receives it from the bishops does not lie at the bishops does not lie a There is not even the little sudden shock electricity produces when it enters the system. The th. He was of middle stature, a little inclined to be bishop perceived nothing, either in his mind or body, when the all-powerful grace was imparted to him, nor does the sinner who comes to be transformed out of darkness into light, perceive anything. From Pope I did not ask his name. I had no motive for it. But the interview made such an impression on my mind the interview made such an impression on my mind. to penitent there is no consciousness of receiving any thing at the time, nor afterwards can the individual possibly ascertain that he is in possession of lodgings. sibly ascertain that he is in possession of lodgings.' anything. It is of no use to ask any one who has received this grace, but who has nothing to show for it, how or when he lost it, or where he had it last, but thing of any thing.

way, of getting any present evidence of the existence of the grace, every thing depends on history, which, as we said in a case so momentous, should be authenticated at every step. But how surprised were we to find, that there is not a scrap of any such authentication. When we looked for the parchment deed, and it goes almost far enough to dislodge them from sectuation, and to bring them many the true platform. the road of inquiry, we can hardly see how they can that it was fast hooked to the foundation of the

some, caussing them, though in other matters strong, here to become weak and timid, and to falter and full. If the Journal, however, cannot find where the church is, it seems sufficiently enlightened in regard to sect, as such, to discover WHERE she is not—v.

The Church,—Where is it?

There is a great deal of discussion these days

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.'-The Journal of Commerce is really waking up to the impudent and preposterou claims of the clergy. Have its editors been in attendance on our anti-slavery Conventions, now holding in the most open them, that they have a monopoly of the covenant, so that if any find heaven out of their bosom, to open their eyes to clerical assumption? They contribute the most open their eyes to clerical assumption? tainly have got some new light somewhere. We hope they will not hereafter smother it, but suffer its bright ness to increase, as it will, if they but turn their optic in a right direction. Here is another evidence of their improving vision. We begin to have some hope o

A Step Backward.—Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, has addressed a circular to the editors of religious papers in Boston, and probably elsewhere, requesting them to desist from publishing an extract of the intelligence communicated by the officers of the Board at the Month ly Concert, because such publication 'embarrasses pastors in the country at the ensuing Concert, and thus operates unfavorably, by preventing, rather than facilitating, the giving of Missionary intelligence on that occasion.' And so, intelligence interesting the religious public must be kept back an entire month, in order that pastors in the country may have the first that occasion.' And so, intelligence interesting the church are immediately separated as by an impassable gulf. We feel obliged therefore not to determine in favor of any particular church on account of its unity, for no church possesses that quality as a perpetuty. The Romish church has lost the great section which now composes the Greek church, and that composing the Episcopal church, not to speak of the sundering by the Reformation; and still the fires of discord rumble in the midst of her. The Episcopal church, too, seems about to be riven in the centre, the Kirk of Scotland has witnessed a grand seces. twice a year, and news was doled out to the people at intervals of once a week. In that case the news was kept from the people several months; in the present case it is only withheld one month. This shows the progress of things, as the world grows older and wiser. Probably by the year 2000, the children of light will become as wise in respect to news, as the children of this world; who, in the United States at least never restrain it but give it wing. ted States at least, never restrain it, but give it wing and it flies over the whole country with the speed of a bird. So it should be with religious intelligence. In searching for the true church among the con- The more rapid, the better. The more generally diffused, the better. And if it become generall known to the religious public before 'the ensuin Concert,' the pastors may even be saved the trouble of communicating it; and feed out something else Or, they can comment upon it, as intelligence al-ready known and understood. The world of thought wide, and there is no need of getting out of supplies

The Prejudice of Color. All prejudice is injurious to its votary as well as its victim; but the habitual indignity and ill-treatment to which persons wholly or partially of African descent are subjected in this country, is so fla-grantly inconsistent with our political axioms and our religious faith, that persistance in it would seem not merely a gross wrong but a shameful hypocrisy. Slavery is said to be the cause of this prejudice; but slavery prevails throughout Asia, yet no such prejudice. dice there exists: If slavery be the cause, why the prejudice quite as strong in the North as the South, if not, indeed, stronger here than there? What baseness, what arrant knavery in a man who younts his democracy, yet considers eating at the same table with eating at the same table with a man one-fourth or one-eighth of African blood, and will take away his children from school and break it up if a cleanly colored child is taught there? But we intended on-ly to introduce the following portion of a letter from

Paris, which appeared originally in the Evening Post: 'When I had walked around the monument of July, and read the inscription, I felt anxious to know very site of the Bastile, and determined to ask the first man who should step or

stout. He walked erect, and with a confident air

From the Philanthropist.

The Work Progressing. it, how or when he lost it, or where he had it last, for there is no sensation, no consciousness of any thing at all, at any time. Neither the man himself nor those who are acquainted with him, can perceive that he has any thing new or peculiar about him. He is no better in affections, no wiser in intellect, no stronger in body. We have noticed that some boys just out of the theological seminary, where they had learned the indispensableness of the gifts of ordination, and anxious to be able to preach with authority, having been ordained by Congregational pects, send finding that they had acquired nothing

had learned the indispensableness of the gifts of ordination, and anxious to be able to preach with authority, having been ordained by Congregational pastors, and finding that they had acquired nothing palpable, have sought the desideratum from presbyters in the Presbyterian church. Still unconscious of the gift, they pass on to the bishop of the Episcopal church, and thence dissatisfied, to Rome, and yet, like other boys in chase of jack-o'-lanterne, they cannot clutch it, nor get nearer to it, by all their labor. As therefore there is no possibility, with the help of the most powerful microscope, or in any other do justly and love mercy.'

From the Lowell Vox Populi. Why are our Clergymen

So discriminating in their warfare against sin and sinners? We ask this question in all seriousness, because we believe its importance merits serious consideration. We have among us some twenty-five well-paid clergymen whose professed business it is to brow-beat the Devil, storm his citadel and put to flight his followers. Do they perform these holy duties faithfully, zealously, honestly; or, do they put on the garb of hypocrisy and raise false they put on the garb of hypocrisy and raise false issues? Let it not be understood that we creet ourself into a judicial tribunal, spiritual or temporal, to acquit or condemn. We appear as an enquirer, prompted only by evidence and facts which stand out

God, as well as the laws of man, were most zealously portrayed and religiously condemned; and the 'wor-thy man of God' took particular pains to make a distinct and lasting impression upon the minds of his hearers, that he should never suffer, under any circumstances, so gross and daring a violation of law and of God's holy institution to pass under his observation without raising his voice and entering his most solemn protest against it—come when or where and effect whomsoever it might.

So far this was all very well, and we add our amen. But let us look a little farther—institute a highly

But let us look a little farther—just take a bird's-eye glance round the corner here. Within two hundred rods of the spot where this one man was quietly at work within doors, no less than two hundred men had been at work with axes, hammers, shovels, iron bars, oxen, &c., out of doors, to the open gaze of thousands of our citizens, every Sabbath for months.

And these men were thus at work on the very day and bout that this withering rebuke was administered to the humble individual for working in doors. They were at work within sight of this zealous clergyman's boarding-house, and within hearing of the pulpit where he poured out his holy indignation. The difference is this: in one case an humble individual was the aggressor; in the other case a wealthy conporation, which controls the destiny of Lowell, and through whose hands a great portion of all the money circulated here first passes. From this corporation the clergymen indirectly draw their fat salaries, which might be endangered by a warfare against

We have not time now to go thoroughly into this interesting subject, but shall resume it hereafter. For the time being we simply put the two facts side by side—only adding that we have never known a clergyman of Lowell to raise his holy voice against the open and bold violation of the laws of God and man by the Lock and Canal Company. Let each

FRIEND Foss: In the account of the Celebration at Blackstone, published in your last paper, signed 'Witness,' there were some ideas advanced which seem to me to be so entirely at variance with the spirit of Christianity, that I cannot forbear to give spirit of Christianity, that I cannot forbear to give them a passing notice. To me there is something very incongruous in the idea of soldiers, prepared for war, being appended to Sabbath School Celebra-tions, or to any thing else which claims to be called Christian. The spirit of War and the spirit of Christanity are as directly opposite as two things can be. There can be no greater contrast between light and darkness—truth and falsehood—than between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of War. The spirit of Christianity and the spirit of the latter says, 'Hate your enemies—curse them that curse you—do evil to them that hate you, and destroy them who despitefully use you and personal them. The spirit of Christianity says, 'Love your enemies-bless them that curse you-do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.' The one is from beneath, the other is from above—one from Satan, the other from God. Granting these suggestions to be true, (and who can deny that they are?) the inference follows, of course, that it is inconsistent and wrong for Christians to countenance the training of men for war. It therefore appears to me that 'Witness' is very much in the dark, and very far from showing forth the light of Christianity in his article. He says, 'Heaven forbid that we should despise the soldier.' I say, Heaven forbid that we should despise any. But while I would not despise, I would not refrain from censuring and reproving wrong in whomsoever I see it exhibited. What is the design in the formation of military companies? Is it not to make them skilful in violating one of the Is it not to make them skilful in violating one of the plainest precepts of the Christian Religion? But, says 'Witness,' 'as yet there is need of the awful cannon, and the glittering sword.' I would ask, what for? To love enemies with? To forgive others with, as we hope to be forgiven? Are they instruments with which to pray for those who despitefully use us and persecute us? If not, what does a Christian need them for?

'Witness' utters a very fervent expiration that

'Witness' utters a very fervent aspiration that wars and fightings may cease, but says 'Let us not attempt to usher in that period by destroying our weapons of war:' thus exhorting us to pursue the weapons of war: ' thus exhorting us to pursivery course that will—so far as it goes—se serve to perpetuate the system of war, with all its enormities to the latest generations. Are these the teachings of Christ? Are they in accordance with His example? He says, 'Put up thy sword again in his place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.' 'My kingdom is not of this world, if it were, then would my servants fight.' He commands us to submit to wrong—to revenge not, but to forgive. And He mentions no extreme cases in which it will be improper to carry out these princi-ples, or in which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. In fine, He gives us, as his disciples, no other course o pursue but to feed our enemies when the sungry, to clothe them when they are naked when they are thirsty to give them drink. These are the principles of Christianity, and I would that they were taught to the rising generation, that when the present shall have passed away, a purer and more neaceable one may take its place. Call this more peaceable one may take its place. Call this fanaticism, if you please; if it be such, then for the present at least I glory in the title of FANATIC.

Isaac Leavitt.

This unfortunate inebriate is now in the Plymouth county jail, under sentence of death. Last June, he was convicted of the murder of Mary Knapp of Scituate. The 28th of September is the day ap-With Mrs. Knapp pointed for his execution. With Mrs. Knapp he went to Boston, in June, 1842, and purchased at No. 18 Merchant's Row, twenty gallons of RUM. While under its maddening influence the fatal deed was under its maddening influence the fatal deed was done. The jury could not agree to a verdict of guilty of murder until they had previously determined to prepare and unanimously sign a petition mind to prepare and unanimously sign a petition asking that the sentence of death might not be executed. That petition has been received by the Exwite the matter to be published, but it would be an cutive of this Commonwealth. Public meetings the have been held in several places, and petitions are now being circulated in different towns, asking the Governor and his Council for a commutation of his punishment. The twenty-fourth instant the Executive of the Council for a commutation of his punishment. The twenty-fourth instant the Executive of the Council for a commutation of his punishment. Governor and his Council for a commutation of his punishment. The twenty-fourth instant the Execu-

culation in this town, one of which has been left at often become bigoted, fanatical and censorious.

While a division of labor is, to a certain extent, use this office.

culation in this town, one of which has been left at this office.

From the St. Louis Republican, 25th ult.

The Emigrating Iudians.—The steamers Republic and Nodaway arrived here yesterday, having on board the tribe of Wyandots, consisting of 630 men, women, and children, moving from Lower Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, to their new homes which they have selected on the Kansas river, near the western frontier of this State. They are in good health, and appeared cheerful. Many of the braves were with Gen. Harrison, during the last war, and boast of their prowess at the battle of Fort Meigs. They entertained for the memory of the 'White Chief' the highest veneration, as is evinced by the following affecting incident, which was related to us by Captain Claghorn, of the Nodaway: Before the boat reached North Bend, the principal chief requested Capt. Claghorn to have the 'big gan' loaded, and as the boat neared that hallowed spot, the chiefs and braves silently gathered upon the hurricane roof, and formed in a line fronting the resting-place of their departed chief. The engine was stopped, and the beat was suffered to drift with the current. As they passed the tomb they all uncovered, and gently waved their hats, in silence; and after the boat had passed, and the report of the cannon had died away, the chief stepped forward, and, in an impressive manner, exclaimed, 'Farewell, Ohio and her Brave!'

ITEMS.

Unmitigated Scoundrelism.—For some days past, a recent elopement has caused no little talk in our city, and the facts which have come to light are almost too humilianing to poor, fallen human nature, to bear alluding to. It appears briefly, that Dr. Henry B. Penbody, a practising physician in Claveland, was called some three years ago to visit professionally Mrs. Belden, wife of Capt Clifford Belden, then in delicate tasks. den, wife of Capt Clifford Belden, then in delicate health, and has subsequently been employed as the family physician. Early in June, Mrs. B. left the city on a visit to her relatives in Summit county, and after she had been absent some two weeks, Dr. Peabody left the city with a buggy, met Mrs. B. in Portage county, doubtless by appointment, took her into his conveyance, and neither have since been heard from. Circumstances attending the elopement were so mysteriously arranged as to lead the unsuspecting husband and friends at first to suppose that Mrs. B. had been murdered on her way to visit her friends in Geauge county, but facts, terrible as death, soon reso boldly that he who runs may read and understand.

We recollect on a certain occasion a certain minister whose church we attended, at the close of his sermon got up and poured forth a most withering rebuke against a certain man whom he had seen, moved the suspicion. The truth came out, that Dr. P. had abused the confidence the husband reposed in his professional integrity and in his honor as a man seduced the wife from her fidelity—and for—and seduced the wife from her fidelity—and for—an years the deprayed physician had been living in con-cealed licentiousness and guilt.
What adds, if possible, to the enormity of the con-duct of the adulterer, is the fact that he has not only

duct of the adulterer, is the fact that he has not only deserted an excellent and respectable wife and an interesting family of children, but in addition to rubbing them. of peace and happiness, he has literally stripped them of the conveniences and necessaries of life. We are informed that to raise money for the flight, he mortgaged his property, including even the furniture, &c. of the family.

Peabody is about 44 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather portly, with full, brandy colored face, speaks quick, and shows a rather handsome set of small teeth, and is a great braggadocio. Mrs. B. is a very small, frail looking woman, about 32 years old, and has no children — Cleveland Herald, Aug. 5.

Ascident — A fatal accident occurred at the cloth

children — Cleveland Herald, Aug. 5.

Accident.— A fatal accident occurred at the cloth factory of Mr. Richard Evans, in this town, on Wednesday afternoon last, about 7 o'clock. Mr. George Sykes, in the employ of Mr. Evans, was assisting others in putting the fullingmill in operation, and while standing by the drum, about 4 feet in diameter, which carries the tappets of the fulling mill, and in a wrong position, with his shoulder pressing against the drum directly under the large belt which passes round it; it suddenly started, bringing the belt with crushing force upon his shoulder and breast, and before the drum had made half a revolution, the head of the unfortunate man was brought against the stone work fortunate man was brought against the stone work forming the basement wall, with such force as to break his neck, causing instant death, and the motion of the wheel entirely stopped. Sykes had been employed in the factory for a year or two past. He was unmarried about 21 cm. ried, about 24 years of age, and a native of Yorkshire England .- Danbury Time

Railroad Accident .- The cars from Washingtion were detained this morning much beyond their usua ime, by an accident to the train from Cumberland time, by an accident to the train from Cumberland, which ran upon two cows in turning into the curve on this side of the deep cut, about three miles from Baltimore. The engine passed over the cows without being disturbed, but the baggage car was thrown from the rails and across the adjacent track, which was forced out of place by the concussion. The ear next to the baggage car was upset. The remaining three cars of the train kept their places on the track. Soveral of the passengers received scratches, and were bruised, in the car that upset, but no one was seriously injured.—Baltimore Pat.

Murder in Freetown .- We learn from the Taunt Whig, that a warrant was issued on Friday last, for the arrest of John C. Clark, Culvin Thomas, Jr., and Alson G. Ashley, residing in the southerly part of Freetown, charged with the murder of Silas Wil-liams, also a resident of the same neighborhood. It mans, also a resident of the same neighborhood. It appears that these men had partaken freely of ardent spirits and afterwards got into a quarrel, when Williams ordered Clark and Thomas out of doors; but they resisted, and the quarrel ended in blows, which were inflicted in such a brutal manner upon Williams that he died on Monday last. Complaint was then immediately made, and the offenders committed. Ashay we discharged there, heave no evidence to conley was discharged, there being no evidence to c vict him. Clark and Thomas were remanded await the decision of the justices.

Bihin, the Belgian giant, was only typographically willed, after all. A later English paper than the one containing his obituary notice, has a letter from him denying that he is 'food for worms.' As he is a man of very high character, (seven feet six,) we are inclined to take his word.—Troy Budget.

Gardiner, the young man who committed the as sault on the Postmaster General, has been pronounced insane by a jury of inquest in the Baltimore City Court, and committed by the Court to the Maryland State Lunatic Hospital, until he shall recover his reason, and be discharged in due course of law. Mr. Wickliffe himself, and all the witnesses agreed in printing at to Gordone's insanity. pinion as to Gardner's insanity Mr. Adams has reached home, from his extensive

our to the North and West. He was received at Albany, on his return, with honor, and dined with Mr. Barnard, the distinguished member of the last Congress from that district. Ho was addressed by Mr. B. and made a most happy reply.

Some poor men are under-valued, because worth and some rich men over-valued, though othing; nothing worth.

THE REFORMER.

Devoted to Temperance, Anti-Slavery, Moral Reform, Peace, Health Reform, Christian Union, Christian Retrenchment, Female Elevation, General Education, Parental Reform, Professional Reform National Reform.

JAMES A. THOME, AND W. B ORVIS, Editors. PUBLISHED BY A REFORM ASSOCIATION. elf-Denial, Unreserved Devotion to God, Abounding in Works of Faith and Labors of Love. Sanc-

tification of the Church, Conversion of the World. The Glory of God. Be ye holy, for I am holy.' 'Be filled with the Spirit.

ree Discussion in the Spirit of Christ, Baptism of the Holy Ghost, God's Kingdom within. THE above Association of Friends of General Re

form, purpose publishing a periodical, entitled THE REFORMER, advocating the various branches of Christian enterprise in their connection and mutual relations, as their importance and varying prominence may seem to demand. It is esteemed very desirable that the various reforms of the age should be dispassionately discussed, in a meek and Christian spirit, free from that carping and rancor, that railing and calumny, crimination and recrimination, which so calumny, crimination and recrimination, which so poison and embitter many of the periodicals of the esent day. Moreover, it is deemed highly desirable that

cheaper and more concise method of discussing re-form principles should be adopted. The public cannot well spare the labor of wading through ber of a half dozen or dozen weeklies, triand dailies, of mammonth dimensions, in order to cu

punishment. The twenty-fourth instant the Executive will meet, and petitions then may be presented. Let the friends of humanity, and the followers of him who prayed for his murderers, saying, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' be active in this good work, and 'the blessings of him who is ready to perish,' will come upon them.

Peritions to the Governor and Council are in circulation in this town, one of which has been left at the case of the reach prosper—but that minds occupied on exclusive branch of reform a great length of time, often become hierarch forgated, financing and censorius.

GARRISON'S POEMS

age; To a Friend; Invocation to Lines to Liberty; Song of the Infant; Hope for the Foot Infant; Hope for the En Liberty; Fourth of July; New-Year's Day; May D. To my Wife; To the same Benjamin Lundy; To Leaving my Native La pists; Harriet Martin the Death of James Cropp Bible; The True Church Freedom of the Mind; To inghuyen; Liberty for A To Issac T. Henner: On Isaac T. Hopper; On C Year; On Completing my April; Independence Day; tion; On the Death of a Frie To my Birth-Place; The Kneelin The New Year; The Dying Yea For sale as above. Price, in full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra per cent. discount to the trade.

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No. 5, Sun Court Street, F Boston, June 8, 1842.

Address to the Slaves THE Address of the New-England An Convention to the Slaves of the Unit with an Address to President Tyler-box euil Hall, May 31, 1843; just published, pamphlet, by Oliver Johnson, and for sales hill. Price 6 cents single; 50 cents per dear handred. per hundred

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ent patterns, Wicking, Batting, Wade and Cotton-Balls. GROCERIES.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may excluse money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, it letter if written by himself.

(FAgents who remit money should always designate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

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